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THREE CENTS

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SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE REPORTED

Intervention of Premier Understood to Have Resulted in an Order to Leaders That All the Workers Return to Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A report has been received here that the French railway strike has been settled, although no announcement of the terms of the settlement has been made. The personal intervention of the Premier, Alexander Millerand, on behalf of the great mass of the French people, resulted, it is understood, in an order from the strike leaders that all the workers return to their work.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—It is inevitable that the statements of the government and of the railwaymen's officials should be contradictory. The federation, for example, declares today that the order for a general strike has produced its full effect, that men are continually coming out and that the country is rapidly moving toward a complete stoppage while at the same time calling on the men to remain cool and to beware of excitements to violence. It is claimed, moreover, that in the north, where the men have hitherto remained on duty, the strike movement is spreading.

On the other hand, Alexander Millerand, the Premier, made the statement this afternoon that the attempt at a general strike had proved abortive, that there was no change in the north, that the situation on the eastern line was better, and that on the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway there was considerable improvement. He also gave figures showing a great improvement; at Avignon, two-thirds of the men were back at work, and at Lyons 20 trains had left.

He also stated that on the Orleans line there are 30 per cent of defections, that the state railway is running a skeleton service, the number of merchant and cattle trains being normal and that at Toulouse, the workers have refused to strike.

The official optimism, however, does not appear to be altogether justified, and is possibly merely designed to reassure the French public. The strikers are not receiving a very good reception in the press. Indeed there are foolish calls for extremely forceful methods on the part of the government. The arrests of the leaders, which are confirmed, have caused a profound sensation and may produce the opposite effect from that intended.

The exact position with regard to the Confédération Générale du Travail, which has the power of ordering a general strike, and the Fédération des Cheminots, which has called for a general railway strike, is understood to be as follows:

The federation has asked the Confédération Générale du Travail if it can be relied upon in case of need, and the Confédération Générale du Travail has decided to give full assistance whenever it is asked. Nevertheless, at present the Confédération Générale du Travail will simply hold itself in reserve. Mr. Jouhaux, the secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail, realizes the immense gravity of engaging in a battle up to the hilt; and if the government is not too repressive, will endeavor to resume negotiations.

It is understood that there are now 250,000 strikers, and that in Alsace-Lorraine the strike is general. The strikers state that only 10 per cent of the mobilized men have responded to the summons, but Mr. Millerand puts the figure at 50 per cent.

The price of bread was to have been doubled today, owing to withdrawal of the government subsidies, but it has been thought better to postpone the increase for a fortnight.

Discussion of Situation

Mr. Jouhaux Believed to Be Working to Avert General Conflict

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who was recently in Paris states that the chief circumstances which told against the success of the attempt to extend the French railway strike into a national revolutionary struggle were the comparative weakness of the railwaymen's organization, the fact that the moderate or reformist school is in the ascendant and the consequent fact that the executive of the General Confederation of Labor is on the whole anti-revolutionary.

In view of the recent pronouncements of policy by the officials of the confederation, the probability is that Leon Jouhaux and his colleagues have decided to support the strike in order that they may try to prevent a general conflict and a chaotic division of the workers' ranks, which might result from the wide-spread discontent due to the existing disparity between wages and the terribly high cost of living.

Weakness of Organization

The weakness of the railway organization is caused by the existence of a number of self-contained local unions or syndicates, each of which can act on its own initiative. Thus, although a majority of the unions are linked up in

TREATY REJECTION IS NOW INDICATED

Democratic Leaders in the Senate Assert That They Control Enough Votes to Prevent Ratification—Mr. Lodge Warned

Failure of Movement

These leaders have been impressed by the utter failure of the general strike movements in the past, and although the membership of the unions has quadrupled since 1914, there are still over 4,000,000, out of 6,000,000 industrial workers in France, unorganized. The economic discontent might lead a proportion of these to join a general strike movement, but a sufficient number would probably hold back to render the attempt futile. This would prove a disastrous setback to the whole trade union movement.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Premier, Alexander Millerand, made a brief but optimistic statement on the strike conditions early this afternoon. He said:

"The situation is satisfactory. Reports from the companies and the prefects bring confirmation of the amelioration of conditions on all the systems."

The Paris newspapers are unanimous today, in declaring the public absolutely out of sympathy with the railroad strike. While expressing the hope that it will come to an end swiftly, the newspapers say they consider it to be the duty of every citizen to support the government in the present struggle.

The "Journal des Débats" says threats of revolution and dictatorship by workers' syndicates have finally worn out the public patience.

OVATION IS GIVEN TO H. H. ASQUITH

Former British Premier Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception on Drive From His House in Cavendish Square to Westminster

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier, who as Liberal nominee at the recent borough of Paisley by-election was returned by a large majority, wound up the "dark and perilous adventure," which he entered upon so grimly and finished so gayly, by a dramatic return today to the House of Commons from which the 1918 electoral landslide swept him. The general public today readily lent itself to the desire of his followers and supporters to send him back with an equal emphasis, and large crowds gathered to cheer him along the route from his house in Cavendish Square to Westminster.

Mrs. Asquith Stands in Car

An especially dense crowd congregated at the bottom of Whitehall and in the neighborhood of Palace Yard, and mounted and other police maintained order. Soon after 3 p.m. the former Premier drove down Whitehall in an open car with Mrs. Asquith and his daughters, Lady Bonham Carter and Princess Bibesco, and was given a tremendous reception, the crowd cheering with enthusiasm, which had possibly little to do with political opinions. Mrs. Asquith stood in the car waving to the crowd, obviously delighted with the demonstration, and Lady Bonham Carter also acknowledged the cheering.

Mr. Asquith himself sat bareheaded, somewhat nonplussed and obviously deeply stirred. The car finished its journey surrounded by a rampart of policemen and followed by a cheering crowd, which swarmed through the gates of Palace Yard, where Mr. Asquith had another enthusiastic reception. The yard was eventually cleared by mounted police and the crowd reluctantly dispersed.

Mr. Asquith stands in Car

Senator Lodge Holds to His Position

The mild reservation senators insisted on getting Senator Lodge to agree to some modifications, in order that more Democrats might be won over to support the ratifying resolution. Mr. Lodge, however, confronted his besiegers with the ultimatum conveyed by the other wing of his political following, namely, the "Irreconcilables." Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, submitted several proposals by way of modifications to the majority leader. While no decision was reached, there was every indication that Senator Lodge will go forward with his reservations as they stand and embody them in the resolution of ratification in practically the same form as that which was voted down on November 19.

The roll call on the fourth reservation dealing with domestic questions was postponed yesterday, as the Senate adjourned early out of respect to John H. Bankhead (D.), Senator from Alabama. The unanimous consent agreement, however, was carried over till today when the reservation will be voted on.

MOTIONS DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mr. Justice Crosby sitting, entered decrees in court yesterday, attested copies of which read as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
SUFFOLK SS.

No. 30654 Eq.
HERBERT W. EUSTACE, et al.

vs.
ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENYING MOTION TO EXTEND TIME FOR FILING MASTER'S REPORT.

This case came on to be heard at this sitting upon the defendants' motion to extend the time for the filing of the Master's Report until March 15th, 1920, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon considered and decreed that said motion be and the same is hereby denied.

By the Court.

No. 30654 Eq.
HERBERT W. EUSTACE, et al.

vs.
ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENYING MOTION FILED FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

This case came on to be heard at this sitting upon the defendants' motion filed February 14, 1920, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that said motion be and the same is hereby denied.

By the Court.

No. 30788
JOHN V. DITTEMORE

vs.
ADAM H. DICKEY, et al.
No. 30788

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE DENYING MOTION FILED FEBRUARY 14, 1920.

This case came on to be heard at this sitting upon the defendants' motion filed February 14, 1920, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that said motion be and the same is hereby denied.

By the Court.

March 1, 1920.

EXTREME SOCIALISTS LOSE AT STRASBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—So far as France is concerned the second international is ended. The Strasbourg congress has pronounced unreservedly against it. On a question of joining the third international, which is headed by Nicholas Lenin and which has its headquarters in Moscow, the result of the voting was, however, less extreme than had been anticipated.

There were 3000 votes, that is to say, in favor of the entire reconstruction of the international, while 1600 votes were cast in favor of an immediate junction with Moscow.

Mr. Loriot is thus defeated, though he carries a large section with him and was so extreme that a split seems inevitable. For example, he enunciates the doctrine that to strive for the defeat of one's own country is the best way to social reform. John Longuet, who proposes reconstruction, found all the other sections rallying to him.

PAUL DESCHANEL VISITS BORDEAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—At Bordeaux, where in 1871 the Alsace-Lorraine representatives affirmed their undying loyalty to France, Paul Deschanel, the President of the Republic, was received by the Mayor.

"I came," he said, "to Bordeaux in the tragic hours of the war, but I return today to celebrate the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine."

Regulation Advocated

C. A. O'Donnell, first vice-president of the American Live Stock Association, not only favored regulation, but insisted that other producers shared his views and said he had definite ideas of how the regulation should be accomplished. Among other organizations which he named as approving

of his profits and losses for nine years, during which time his books had been examined by expert accountants. While his profits in that time had been \$64,437.96, averaging \$71,604 a year, the average capital investment was \$2,563,000, giving him a return of only 2.8 per cent, and if the real estate business be deducted it showed that he had sustained a loss of \$97,732 for nine years, and yet he had fared better than the average cattle raiser from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border, he declared. During part of that time the country was at war, which usually added to the profits of food producers.

"There is some agency at work preventing the beef producers from participating in the usual profits," he asserted. "Our costs increased greatly and our profits slightly. Yet the packers always suggest cattle producing is the most profitable part of the meat business. The packers are not willing even that the producers should dominate their own organization."

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Philadelphia Music

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Special Article

A Bookman's Memories: Richard Hardwicke Davis

Yates Thompson Book Sale

Highland Music on City Streets

sultan officers against the Sultan. During this war, the Moslem world did not protest either when Great Britain tried to reduce the forts of the Dardanelles, when she destroyed the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia and Syria, or when she proclaimed the King of the Hedjaz as the head of Islam.

"Had the Muhammadan colonials of Great Britain and France recognized the authority of the Turkish Sultan as Caliph, they would have rallied to his succor when he issued the call for a holy war."

Moslem Condemned Atrocities

"During the Adana massacres by the Turks, The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, Egypt, published very prominently a letter from a Moslem of northern India condemning the Turkish atrocities and stating that 'the Ottoman Caliph is an encroachment and intrusion in Islam,' and that 'the standing shame of it is that in defiance of the feelings of the orthodox Moslems this Turkish monstrosity is kept on the Bosphorus by French and English bayonets.'

"The reply made by Mr. Forster in 1876, to some hybrid Moslems who argued that Great Britain should protect the Sultan, has not yet lost its appositeness. He said:

"There is another danger than this which is held before us, and we are reminded not merely of our Indian Empire and the necessity of keeping up our intercourse with India; but we are told: 'You have thirty or forty millions of Mussulman population in India; what will they think unless you support the leader of their faith?' Well, I doubt their having those feelings. I believe that fear to be immensely exaggerated. But true or false, founded or unfounded, I maintain that it is a danger which we cannot afford to take into account. There is no man who more feels than I do the duty of maintaining that great Empire...."

Basis of Imperial Policy

"But I will never consent to hold that power upon the condition that England's verdict upon right or wrong should depend, not upon the consciences of its own people or upon the actual right or wrong of the matter, but upon the opinion and action of our fellow-countrymen in India. One

reached London on Saturday after leaving Cilicia 10 days before, reports the situation as graver than has so far transpired, and states that not only are the systematic methods of extermination of 1915 being revived in their worst form, but also that the Americans and Europeans are now no longer immune.

"Thousands of Armenians now in Cilicia are the survivors of the 1915 massacres who were moved to concentration camps in the Cilician plain with the sanction and approval of the allied high commissioners in Constantinople. When the Rev. Mr. Buxton left Cilicia, these 150,000 refugees were already menaced by the Nationalist forces who were approaching the Bagdad railway after massacring the villagers in the Cilician highlands.

Confirmation of Massacres

French Forces in Cilicia Said to Be Inadequate for Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Additional information confirming reports of the massacre of some 20,000 Armenians in the region of Marash and stating that the French forces in Cilicia are entirely inadequate for protection, was contained in cable messages received yesterday by Prof. Abraham der Hagopian, vice-president of the Armenian National Delegation.

The first message, from the Vicar of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, as relayed from London read:

"I regret to inform you that the French troops evacuated Marash in the night. Unfortunately they did not inform anyone. On the following day, surprised at this sudden retreat, 3000 Armenians made their first exit and they were massacred. Fifteen hundred others succeeded in reaching Isahieh. A great number of them were frozen. Out of 20,000 remaining in the town, 16,000 were massacred. Please bring notice to the Washington authorities. Publish in the press."

(Signed) "Nubar."

The second message, which was sent to Professor der Hagopian from Cairo, read:

"Almost the entire Armenian population in the Marash region, over 20,000, massacred. Present situation in Cilicia awfully alarming. One hundred and fifty thousand Armenians in danger. French forces are quite insufficient for protection.

(Signed) "Leon Murgurdichian."

ITALIAN COMMENT ON THE WILSON LETTERS

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The "Idea Nazionale" and the "Corriere d'Italia" are the only newspapers of Rome which comment today on the correspondence between President Wilson and the entente premiers with regard to the Adriatic situation. The "Idea Nazionale," which is the organ of the nationalists, is favorable to solving the controversy even if it is necessary to use force.

"Italy," says the "Idea Nazionale," "occupies the armistice line and must remain there. To reopen negotiations with the Jugoslavs means either to go against Italian interests or to lose time, as before."

The newspaper thinks it is impossible for the Italian Government to make further renunciations. The answer of the entente premiers to President Wilson, it says, is important, as it contains a new affirmation of the right of Italy to apply the pact of London if a compromise is impossible.

On the other hand the "Corriere d'Italia" is favorable to a compromise, it says that Francis Nitti, the Premier, is anxious not only to solve the territorial problem of the Adriatic but the economic question and the question of supplies of food and of raw materials, which is grave.

MEETINGS OF PEACE CONFERENCE RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The meetings of the Peace Conference were resumed this morning for continuing the discussion of the question of high prices and the Turkish Treaty respectively. The premiers and the experts are officially stated to have reached a complete agreement regarding the former subject, and resolutions are to be remitted to a drafting committee.

In the afternoon two sections of the Supreme Council held a joint sitting to consider certain questions of a political order arising out of the discussions on high prices and rates of exchange, which were adjourned to enable some representatives to communicate with their respective governments.

PROHIBITION CALLED PARAMOUNT ISSUE

DEVIL'S LAKE, North Dakota—William J. Bryan, in a telegram from Miami, Florida, to J. H. Bloom, Democratic state leader, declared that enforcement of national prohibition would be the paramount issue in the coming presidential election.

Duncan Dunn, superintendent of the New Jersey state farm, announced that last year 1500 pheasants raised there had been released, with subsequent reports of good hunting throughout the State.

THE TIMES AEROPLANE DAMAGED

LONDON, England (Friday)—An announcement is made by the Air Ministry that The Times aeroplane, flying from London to Capetown, crashed while attempting to leave Tabora (south of Victoria, Nyanza), where it had arrived at noon on Thursday. The pilot and mechanics are safe, but the machine was irreparably damaged.

According to a further report, of which, however, French official circles have no confirmation, Alexandria itself has now been occupied by a mixed Turk and Arab force.

The Rev. Harold Buxton, who

BRITISH CHOICE FULLY APPROVED

London Foreign Office Assured That Sir Auckland Geddes Is Acceptable to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes as British Ambassador to Washington meets with the entire approval of the United States Government. In response to the usual diplomatic inquiry, the State Department informed the British Government of the acceptability of the selected candidate, and a cable message to this effect was immediately sent through

distribution of live stock from the producer to the consumer, according to the University of California.

During the past year 183 auction sales of live stock have been held at which 584 carloads of stock were sold directly to the buyers by the producers. It is estimated that by this method the farmers who took advantage of the opportunity for making use of the auction method realized \$166,946.97 above the sum that they would have received for their products had they sold them through regular channels.

The plan has been worked out by the Farm Advisors in cooperation with the Farm Bureau, seven counties in the San Joaquin Valley having leagued themselves together in an auction sales organization known as the California Farm Bureau Marketing Association, which acts as the regular channels.

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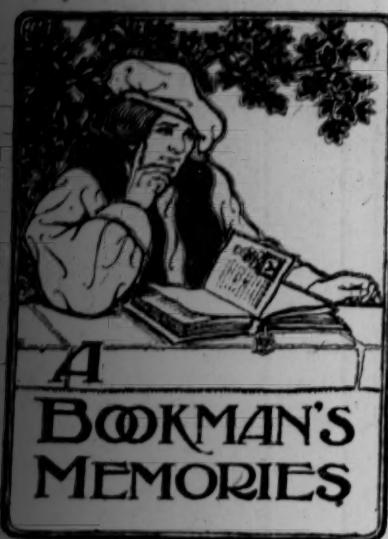
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Richard Harding Davis

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I met him once. It was a strange encounter. He spoke but five words. They were self-revealing. From the way he spoke those five words I knew approximately the kind of man that Richard Harding Davis was.

The time was the month of January, 1900. Great Britain's trouble was then the Boer War, and the center of the trouble was the siege of Ladysmith. Hemmed within the Natal village was General White with 10,000 troops and several war correspondents including young George W. Steevens of The Daily Mail, the best war correspondent of the day, perhaps the best in the annals. One Saturday morning of that bleak January the heliograph flashed the news from Ladysmith, and the cable flashed it to London, that George W. Steevens had passed away. He was my dear friend, so I took a train for Merton Abbey, Surrey, where in peace time I had spent happy days with Mr. and Mrs. Steevens.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford was with Mrs. Steevens. We did our best, and were beginning to calm and comfort her when Alfred Harmsworth was announced, plain Alfred Harmsworth then, untitled, founder and proprietor of The Daily Mail. He was very fond of George, and he was deeply distressed at what had happened, so distressed that I found the scene too painful to witness. I could do nothing. I was in the way, so I pushed open the French window and wandered into the garden. There was a long pond or lake in the grounds (Merton Abbey, associated with Nelson and Lady Hamilton, is now pulled down, and at the head of the water was a heroic statue. Dressed in front of the statue I observed a handsome man standing in a handsome attitude).

Being a habitué of the house, and knowing that Mrs. Steevens was particular about preserving the privacy of the historic grounds, I suppose that my eyebrows lifted ever so little, as if to say: "Pray, sir, what are you doing here?"

His voice rang out: "I am Richard Harding Davis."

The statement admitted of no argument, no discussion. It was final. He meant it to be so. If I did not know who Richard Harding Davis was that was my fault, my loss. He was Richard Harding Davis, and the world, including myself, must know it.

I raised my hat and prepared to retire. There was nothing else to do. He raised his hat; we bowed again, both enjoying the exchange of courtesies. The only mistake I made was in not handing him my card. He would have appreciated that useless but proper addition to the ceremony. Later I learned that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth had invited Richard Harding Davis to accompany him in his motor car on the visit to Mrs. Steevens, so that he might give him instructions at leisure. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth never wasted time. He had decided to ask Richard Harding Davis to take George's place as correspondent of The Daily Mail in South Africa. The rest is history. Davis saw the relief of Ladysmith, and presently joined the enemy "to watch," as he laconically expressed it, "the Boers fighting the same men I had just seen fighting them."

Richard Harding Davis was not a stylist, and he had little love or reverence for the tongue that Shakespeare spoke and Milton ennobled. He just used it as a vehicle for the expression of the interest that he, a Man of Action, took in life. He liked the kind of people and things that Kipling likes, but when a headstrong critic called him the American Kipling, and another said that his story called "Gallegher" is "as good as anything in Bret Harte," these gentlemen wrote nonsense. Kipling, like Davis, graduated from newspapers, but Kipling is a genius and nothing that Davis ever wrote approaches within sight of the wonder of Bret Harte's California tales.

But Richard Harding Davis was a very remarkable man, and few newspapermen have ever had such a prize reporter and correspondent. One of the finest and most awesome stories written during the Great War was his account of the entry of the Germans into Brussels; and one of the best pieces of descriptive writing is his account of how he saved himself from being arrested by the Germans, and shot as a spy, through remembering, at the critical moment, that he was wearing a hat marked with the name of a well-known New York hatter, thus proving his identity, saving his life, and giving him a typical Davis newspaper story. His sense of the dramatic was vivid; he saw himself as a person in the drama; and when he met something interesting and dramatic he could make a vivid story out of it, understandable of all men, without circumlocution, and without art.

He was the ideal magazine writer, and he had the sense of personal honor, of doing one's job, of playing the game, of seeing a trouble through and emerging victorious, that made him popular with every kind of reader. How well I remember the emotion and joy with which I first read his story called "The Bar Sinister," telling how a street dog, a mongrel, proved to be

a champion with a perfect pedigree. It is beautifully told. I have given away copies of "The Bar Sinister" merely to watch the reader's heightened color and air of gratification as this fine story unfolds. And "Gallegher," telling how the printer's devil made good, came through, "beat the town," how gay and full of gusto it is. "Gallegher" was enormously popular. Dickens would have liked it. Henry James, too. Every condition of man and woman likes "Gallegher" and "The Bar Sinister."

Admit that he deals with externals, that the psychology of the last story he wrote, "The Deserter," is crude, yet how well he tells it. All it happened, I imagine, just as he narrates it, while He and Uncle Jim and John and The Kid, the only Boy Reporter who jumped from a City Hall assignment to cover a European war (a characteristic Davis touch, that), were listening to the fighting on the Salonica front and wondering when they would be in it. His long stories, such as "Soldiers of Fortune" and "Captain Macklin," were equally popular, and his plays had some vogue, but he was at his best in the short story, in descriptive reporting, and in just being Richard Harding Davis.

He was as well known in London as in New York. Indeed, he was known throughout the world, and he took good care not to let the world forget him. No war was complete without Richard Harding Davis. Correctly dressed, according to martial costume (he was no blue-serge suit and umbrella-war correspondent), he acted as war correspondent in the Turkish-Greek, Spanish-American, South African, Russian-Japanese wars, and he went twice to the Great War. Cuba, the Congo, Egypt, Greece, Central America—the efficient R. H. D. was everywhere, and always in the lime-light.

His greatest limelight effect was the Jagers episode. It was a splendid piece of bold advertisement, mixed with the fun of doing it, so swift and successful that the advertisement was condemned. He asserted that he did not mean the public to know of the Jagers' journey which carried the name of Richard Harding Davis to the ends of the earth. I am sure that he would have been annoyed if it had not become known. At that time the District Messenger Service was a new toy in London. If you wished to send a quick letter from Kensington to Kew, the post being slow, all you had to do was to call up a District Boy Messenger, pay him and dispatch him on his errand. Jagers, aged 14, had been employed by Mr. Davis. He was a boy of the type of Gallegher, surprised at nothing, ready for anything. One day Richard Harding Davis, after debating with some friends at the Savoy Hotel whether anything would startle or deter Jagers from doing anything in the way of business, he casually gave Jagers a letter addressed to a lady in Chicago. Jagers went, delivered the letter and beat the post. Some months later Richard Harding Davis married the lady.

The fee of \$500 Davis received for reporting the Yale-Princeton football match for The Journal made him famous in journalistic America; the Jagers affair made him famous in journalistic England. He was born to be a newspaper man; he dropped early and easily into his first success on The Sun; he passed on to the magazines; then to war correspondence; thence to the making of books of fiction, travel, and on salient events in kingdoms. To employ a phrase that I am sure he would have used himself, he "delivered the goods" each time, not pure gold but good serviceable aluminum with here and there a streak of gold.

I mean no reproach in calling him a newspaper man; I mean that his interests were in the present, in people who are doing adventurous, odd and amusing things. From the abundant his quick brain and moving eye selected the best magazine features, and he turned them into copy with confidence and brilliance, quite aware that Richard Harding Davis was doing it, and that in his opinion, what he did was the best of its kind.

On February 28, 1916, dire days for the Allies, he wrote to his brother—

The attack on Verdun makes me sick. I was there six weeks ago in one of the forts, but of course could not then nor can I now write of it. I don't believe the drive will get through for two reasons, and the unilitary one is that I believe in just God.

A brave man, a chivalrous man, an honest man, who never doubted how the Great War would end. He did not see the promised end, but he helped it on, "doing the best and finest work of the human race in the cause of the Allies . . . fretful for the morning that he might again take up the fight." So writes his brother, who has written his life.

CANADA'S MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is entering upon a campaign throughout Canada for the raising of an endowment fund which is to be a permanent war memorial to those who fell for the ideals for which the Allies fought in the Great War. The objective is \$500,000, which sum is to be utilized for the higher education of soldiers' children. An endowment fund is to be formed which will provide scholarships and a traveling fellowship, the former of which are to be in Canadian universities. There will also be nine post-graduate scholarships, one for each province, which will entitle the winners to a year at a British university while the traveling fellowship, which will be competed for by the nine post-graduate scholars, will entitle the winner to a further year in any university he may select.

Another feature of the memorial will be the establishment of a lecture foundation of \$100,000. This foundation will be used for the purpose of bringing an eminent lecturer from some part of the British Empire each year. Another object of the war memorial is the Canadianizing by various means of the children of foreign born citizens.

The vicissitudes of early MSS. are illustrated by two books, "The Talbot

YATES THOMPSON BOOK SALE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The pending sale of the second installment of the Yates Thompson collection of illuminated MSS. reminds one of the excitement caused last June when the first batch of this magnificent collection was offered for sale at Sotheby's. From this collection, one of the most complete ever got together by one individual, some examples have gone to the British Museum, and at least one to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Admit that he deals with externals, that the psychology of the last story he wrote, "The Deserter," is crude, yet how well he tells it. All it happened, I imagine, just as he narrates it, while He and Uncle Jim and John and The Kid, the only Boy Reporter who jumped from a City Hall assignment to cover a European war (a characteristic Davis touch, that), were listening to the fighting on the Salonica front and wondering when they would be in it. His long stories, such as "Soldiers of Fortune" and "Captain Macklin," were equally popular, and his plays had some vogue, but he was at his best in the short story, in descriptive reporting, and in just being Richard Harding Davis.

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Another MS. of similar date, but of Spanish origin, and the only one in this sale, is most archaic. In only two of the miniatures of the 90 in the work has gold been used. The coloring is startling and crude. A tree with birds and nests, and a cow and a man under its branches is particularly forceful in its naivete.

A Rare Volume

A MS. of a century later, very scarce, has elegantly interlaced capitals and, curiously enough, Byzantine figures. Mr. Thompson mentions as a parallel example of this work a MS. in the Turin library which was presumably burnt in the fire of 1904. It is regrettable that the only surviving record of this valuable work is an obscure plate published in 1899 at Turin. It is remarkable too that the volume at this sale only fetched £475, the third lowest price in the sale. But it is refreshing to think that perhaps after all it is beauty of execution, rather than antiquity, which decides the high prices paid for some of the later works.

A volume which has excited some conjecture as to its origin was sold at this sale. Having no text it is a series of paintings of the life of Jesus, bearing much resemblance to the book of Duccio. Burne-Jones is said to have been a great admirer of it. It is indeed a rare event when one sees an Italian secular book of the fourteenth century, a little volume of 176 remarkable little pictures illustrating the history of Troy. Some instructions to the illuminators which have not been erased are in the Venetian dialect. Some of the compositions have the same feeling as the Mogul illuminations and, curiously enough too, instructions to the illuminators are often found in oriental MSS. In these MSS. the drawing was usually made in the finest line possible by one man, colored by another and returned to the first to outline again more forcibly the finished painting. To digress further, it is curious to note too that many figures in these MSS. were stenciled, the same plate being used over and over again. One knows of no example of this in western illumination.

Exquisite French Work

A most exquisite example of French fifteenth century work here was a Life of St. Abbaye. It is impossible to convey in words the minuteness with which the miniatures are drawn. It is said that a reed or sharpened quill was used for these extremely fine lines. But it is known from notes on oriental MSS. that their fine lines were produced sometimes with the point of an elephant's hair from the tail. The writer has procured one of these hairs from an astonished keeper at the zoo, and found it far more cumbersome than a fine pointed brush for the purpose. And no wonder—the single hair he procured was a sixteenth of an inch thick.

It is in a work of the fourteenth century we find the cream of the remarkable collection, which fetched the highest price ever paid for a MS.—£11,800. This was "The Hours of Jeanne II, Queen of Navarre." In this MS. are some illustrations of the conflict between the old and new dispensation, the church and the synagogue, which also occurs so remarkably pronounced in the series of tapestries 150 years later than this MS. "The Seven Deadly Sins" has already been noticed in The Christian Science Monitor. This book is perfectly marvelous. The miniatures with their checkered background of gold and colors and the "ivy leaf" borders of gold, are entrancing with their spontaneous beauty. This "ivy leaf" was a favorite form of decoration of the period, and the fine points to the leaf testify to the remarkable penetration, instructive rather than philosophical, which evolved so perfect a form, for all time one of the most complete.

The vicissitudes of early MSS. are illustrated by two books, "The Talbot

Book of Hours," and its sister work, "The Hours of Margaret of Beaufort, first Earl of Shrewsbury, about 1433, on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret Beaufort. Twenty years later Talbot fell on the battlefield. The prayer book, made of narrow form, was picked up on the battlefield and appeared 400 years later in a shop in Nantes. The companion volume, "The Hours of Margaret of Beaufort," produced in the same atelier as the former, was also probably made for the occasion of her marriage. And here in this collection we find these two lovely things together for the first time since the lifetime of their original owners. Quaritch bought them both for £1725. Let us hope they will be parted no more.

Wonderful Venetian Book

What has been described as the "most wonderful book in the world" was the last lot in this most exciting sale. It was printed in Venice by Andreino de Asola in 1483. The work "Aristoteles cum commentario Averrii" is in two volumes weighing 33 pounds. The title-pages are adorned by miniatures from the hand of a master of the Ferrarese School. The printing is glorious and one yearns to read modern books printed with the exquisite taste this book betrays. The form of the letters is direct from those of the pen-lettering of the period, the most natural form they could take, one which put to shame the printed lines we now read. William Morris made a bold and splendid attempt in his Kelmscott Press to give us good printing, but unfortunately, however democratic his ideas were, his prices were not, and so every-day printing was not affected by his splendid example. The writer often wonders whether Lorenzo de' Medici foresaw the depths to which better forms would fall in modern times when he, although printing was at his disposal, insisted on so much manuscript writing being done for him. Perhaps he was just a stuffy old conservative and disliked "new-fangled notions."

Ninth Century Example

The earliest MS. was of the middle of the ninth century, on vellum, and written at Tours in a beautiful calligraphic hand. The prologues are in uncials and half uncials. The rubrics before each Gospel are in large gold capitals on purple panels, and inclosed in decorative borders. The large and magnificent initials, nine inches in height, are the special feature, imparting adornment of much splendor characteristic of the MSS. of this period. There are instances of whole MSS. executed on purple vellum in gold, which is perhaps the most sumptuous result the art of the limner can achieve. This MS. fetched £175.

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Now this would seem to be the case were it not for the fact that the eight-hour day has stimulated rather than diminished production. Under modern production methods, a man could not keep up his efficiency, day in and day out, working 10 hours or more a day. While it is true that he has eight hours in which he is not producing, those hours are not spent in idleness, but in traveling to and from work, in attending to personal needs, and in recreation; and recreation means resting for renewed and continued effort.

The present social unrest, with the problems which accompany it, is only the effect of men's erroneous reasoning. High prices, price-fixing, speculation, and underproduction have been serious problems for the past decades, and countless theories have been promulgated to combat these evils. Mankind has constantly been shouting, "Lo here" and "Lo there," while the remedy has always been available.

Mr. Baylis strikes the keynote of the whole solution when he says, "Supply seems to come from the earth, but it is received as men put forth intelligent effort." Indeed, the earth does bring forth all the necessities of living. No man made the earth, yet kings have given it away, and men have fenced off the surface of it and have bought and sold it, and have willed it to their heirs and heirs' heirs to the exclusion of an ever-increasing population, until now no land is available for homes, or farms, or for other purposes except at an extortionate premium. Is this condition just? Men have a right to use the earth, but they have no moral right to hold it out of use and so aggravate man's problems.

The remedy lies in just taxation. Every one feels the weight of taxation and yet this important subject receives little thought. A land-value tax, single tax, would take the heavy hand off production; it would liberate energy to greater endeavors because it would make available nature's opportunities—the land! it would level wealth because it would offer opportunities for all to work and be paid for all the wealth they create; it would compel the rich to relinquish their claim to nature's opportunities. Single tax would stimulate production, depopulate the crowded cities, raise the standard of living, bring into profitable use idle farming lands, idle building lots, idle mining lands, idle lumber lands, in short, nature's opportunities. Single tax would do this because it would not tax the fruits of man's labor, but would raise the necessary funds for the government by taxing land values only. This is the correct remedy.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. SLAWSON.
New York City, New York, February 8, 1920.

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BRITISH WORKERS AIM TO COOPERATE

General Move Toward Amalgamation Among British Trades Unions More Marked at Present Time Than Ever Before

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Commenting recently upon the lessons of the molders' strike, the writer offered the opinion that negotiations between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders on the question of amalgamation would doubtless be resumed when they were left off when disturbed by the war. At that time there was manifest a better feeling of comradeship between the workers in these two unions, owing to the financial and moral support given so ungrudgingly by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers while the molders were walking the streets.

In an interview which the writer had with Mr. Tom Mann it was explained that overtures had already been made—not only to the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, but to the other two unions concerned in the recent molders' dispute. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers in addition to granting a loan of £30,000 free of interest, also contributed a free gift of £11,484, the result of a national levy. All this, of course, does not include local contributions which in all probability would amount to a figure round about the latter sum. The opportunity to approach the representatives of the three molders' unions was the occasion when the latter visited the Amalgamated Society of Engineers offices to negotiate for the loan. Addressing the visitors, Mr. Mann, in his characteristically sweeping manner, said: "What is wrong with these chaps, gentlemen? They are comfortable, and there is sufficient room in this office of ours to accommodate you. We are now amalgamated with eight other trades and we want and we expect the molders to join hands with us. This invitation is extended by me on behalf of my colleagues in the new amalgamation."

Immediate Response Likely

In reply to my inquiry as to whether there would be any immediate response, Mr. Mann, with a merry twinkle in his eye, said he thought there would be, as with the knowledge of their general position before them, "they (the molders' delegates) were very impressed."

While speaking of Mr. Mann, it may be recorded that he also doubted whether it was a wise policy for him to retain the general secretaryship of the engineers, as he felt firmly convinced he would do more useful work "running round the country" doing propaganda work, organizing and addressing meetings. It was apparent to many that the freelance agitator, with experience of nearly every country where the English language is spoken, would find it difficult to settle down to the routine of office work, not to mention the responsibilities which his official position carries.

Movements among other trades toward amalgamation indicate that the general tendency in this direction is more marked than at any time in the history of British trade union activity.

Unity in the Steel Trade

The Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers of Great Britain have recently completed negotiations with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (the latter itself the result of amalgamation of a number of unions) and have decided to join as soon as arrangements can be made. It is quite on the cards that the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Associations in South Wales will also join the confederation. This will mean that before the year is through there will be complete industrial unity in the iron and steel trades throughout the country, with the single exception of the National Federation of Blastfurnace men, who still follow their own course as a separate and distinct entity. A polyglot organization that plowed a kind of lonely furrow among the steel workers in the South Wales

and Monmouthshire valleys, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics, ceased to exist as from December 31, 1919, and its work was taken over by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, National Federation of Blastfurnace men, and the Workers Union.

From Liverpool comes the news that a local painters' union, the Liverpool and Birkenhead Ship and House Painters Benefit Association, has thrown in its lot with the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Everywhere there is the same activity toward unity. Scores of pitting little unions with high-sounding titles are banding themselves together as a first step toward joining up with organizations with national reputations.

LABOR PARTY GROWS IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The growth of the political power of the Labor Party is revealed by the returns of votes cast at the New Zealand general election in December last. The Reform Government, headed by W. F. Massey, gained an emphatic victory, winning 48 seats in a House of 80 members. But its successes in many electorates were due to the splitting of the Opposition vote between Liberal and Labor candidates. The figures are not quite complete at the time of writing, but the distribution of votes is indicated with sufficient accuracy by the following figures: Government 186,461; Liberal Opposition 162,056; Labor Party 128,417; Independent 43,012.

In the four cities the votes were distributed among the candidates as follows: Labor 76,850; Liberal 52,865; Government 45,684; Independent 24,773. The Labor Party won 7 of the 25 city seats, but on its voting strength it should have got 10 seats. The government scored in the country districts, but even there the Labor Party revealed unexpected strength. In Hawkes Bay, for example, the home of wool kings and rich squatters, a Labor candidate scored 2175 votes, while a Liberal had 2292 votes and the successful Government candidate had 3234 votes.

These figures are more significant than they appear at first glance. The Liberal Party, in the years when it made New Zealand famous for social and legislative advancement, was a combination of progressive elements that included the workers. The rise of the Labor Party was in a sense a split in the Liberal Party. The question now is whether or not the Liberal Party, which has suffered disaster in the triangular fighting, is going to split again its moderate elements going to the Reform Party and its radical elements to Labor. Already many of the prominent members of the older parties are asking for a combination of forces against the Labor Socialists.

TRIBUTE TO EARL HAIG BY A LABOR LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. H. Thomas, M.P., was among the guests at a dinner of the Wiltshire men in London given at the Holborn Restaurant recently. Proposing the toast of the "Navy, Army, and Air Forces," Mr. Thomas said the common sacrifices made by their sailors and soldiers in the war ought to be a lesson to them, and make them realize that in the coming troubles and difficulties that must inevitably arise from five years of war, the same common feeling that guided and influenced their soldiers in that period should be the best guarantee for carrying them safely through the troubled period ahead.

Paying a tribute to Earl Haig, Mr. Thomas said he had visited the Field Marshal in some of the darkest periods of the war, and he remembered on one occasion talking to him on the subject, and telling him that the people in England were alarmed. Sir Douglas Haig, as he then was, replied "There is no fear. The brave men who are serving me are the best guarantee that all will come right." When the war was over, Mr. Thomas continued, the one consideration that the commander had—and it was no secret now—was for the fighting men.

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Edited by H. E. Krehbiel

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He refused all honors offered him, remarking, "My first duty is to those who won the battle and enabled me to be so successful."

Mr. Thomas also spoke of the gallantry displayed by the airmen and declared that the developments in fighting aircraft were such that had the war continued they could have sent aeroplanes without even pilots, so successful had they become. He would be failing in his duty, if he did not say that his mission in life was while paying a tribute to the gallantry of their sailors and soldiers—to work for the prevention of war in the future. The toast was responded to by Sir Frederick Young, M.P.

INVENTORS' UNION FORMED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An inventors' union has been registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1911-1913. Membership is open to all who invent anything which in the opinion of the management committee is practicable and of public utility. The term "invention" is used in a wide sense to include original research, new educational schemes, new methods of utilizing waste productions, and so forth. The management committee elected for this year includes Dr. Cowan Guthrie of Harley Street; John R. Quain, former collaborator with Edison and Bell; C. S. Snell, expert on gas lighting systems; Maj. C. S. Berthon, R. A., colleague of Sir Henry Bessemer and expert on engineering; Dr. H. M. Robinson, L.L.D.; and among members of Parliament who support the union are General Page-Croft, Unionist; C. W. Bowerman, Labor, and Havelock Wilson, Liberal.

This is the latest phase of efforts which have been made at various times to band inventors together for mutual protection, and it is to be hoped that the union will succeed in protecting the interests of inventors, not merely against the outside exploiter, but against the delinquencies and carelessness of the inventor himself. There are some standard instances in which the inventor has never reaped a farthing of profit from his invention through his own lack of caution. Considering how many trade unions exist today solely because of the work of inventors, it would not be reasonable to deny inventors the right of a trade union of their own.

Among the many objects of the new organization is "assistance in raising the status and public recognition of invention as a distinct branch of technical research." The membership is gradually growing and the organizers of the union are hopeful of carrying into effect this year the following provision in the rules: "Application may be made for a state charter of incorporation to found an institute for inventors when the membership exceeds 1000." The motto of the union is "Inventors mundum regent" (Inventors rule the world).

SLIDING SCALE WAGE POLICY IS FAVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, writing in The Railway Review, says that he is in favor of the policy of a sliding scale.

"Long before the war," he says, "I urged that the present methods of trade unionists in merely securing advances of wages while they left the regulation of prices in the hands of the capitalist class, was a futile one, as increased prices frequently cancel advances in wages.

Today, A. Henderson, M.P., and other objectors to such a policy, complain that it stereotypes the standard of life of the workers. They fail to see that that is exactly what the present system has done, and must do so long as capital owns and controls the means of life. I hold that when the workers understand that money is not wealth, they will become, not merely better clothed and fed, but better mentally equipped to grapple with the greater problems of taking ultimately the ownership and control of the world's industries."

The secretary, Mr. Cann, in moving its adoption, declared that protests were useless and the time had come for fighting. The employers, he added, had not the pluck to fight against an organized body of employees if the latter would only realize it.

DEFINITE ACTION BY BRITISH WAITERS

Union Members Pledge Themselves to Obtain Better Wages and Working Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A public meeting was held in connection with the British and Allied Waiters, Chefs, and Employees Union at the Holborn Empire, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the immediate obedience of those present to any orders which the officials of the union might issue in order to obtain from employers recognition of the union, and the Union des Cuisiniers, and to secure improvements in wages and conditions of employ.

It was intimated by Mr. Cann, secretary of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A public meeting attended by several hundred members of the London Press Branch of the National Union of Clerks was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street recently to consider what action should be taken in view of the result of negotiations with the Newspaper Proprietors Association. H. H. Elvin, general secretary of the National Union of Clerks, outlined the demands put before the newspaper proprietors.

Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the Trades Union Congress, described the hotel and restaurant employees as the lowest paid, the most badly treated, and least respected group of workers in the country. Waiters, he said, according to the general opinion, were persons who had no right to be respected for the services they rendered, but who were expected to show a servile, almost crawling, regard for the people for whom they were.

The Underground Kitchen

Emphasizing the necessity for united and powerful organization in order to improve their demands for improvement, Mr. Bramley said that he looked forward to the time when the workers of the country would be so effectively organized, that, marching under one banner, and inspired by one purpose, they would not merely increase their wages, but be able to control every department of production and distribution, and to protect themselves against the increase of prices which now followed an increase of wages.

Indicating certain conditions of Labor, which called for drastic reform, Mr. Bramley referred particularly to the underground kitchens of some hotels and restaurants, the conditions of which were indescribable.

"There are certain restaurants, in London," Mr. Bramley said, "where it would be disastrous for the firms if the customers were to take a stroll around the places where their food is prepared. Therefore I hope you will fight for conditions of health so that a man may not only be properly paid for his labor but can leave his work walking upright as a result of his efforts to get a living."

Faults of Tipping System

Duncan Carmichael strongly urged the abolition of the tipping system, giving an instance where in one restaurant a waiter was receiving only 12s. a week in wages while he made £3 5s. weekly in tips: the employer in this way taking advantage of the generosity of customers to save himself expense.

The resolution put to the meeting pledged those present to withdraw their labor if called upon to do so, and reaffirmed their determination to establish a national program for the trade, including a minimum wage, a 48-hour week, and healthy accommodation.

The secretary, Mr. Cann, in moving its adoption, declared that protests were useless and the time had come for fighting. The employers, he added, had not the pluck to fight against an organized body of employees if the latter would only realize it.

BRITISH MINE NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—at a meeting at Fulham Town Hall in connection with the miners' nationalization campaign Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, said that Labor proposed to get rid not merely of private monopoly in collieries, but also proposed to get rid of private owner-

ship of coal itself. The campaign which was being promoted for the nationalization of mines had received the endorsement of the United Trade Union movement. They were not going to be satisfied with passing resolutions any longer, and the government must realize that the workers were not prepared to tolerate private monopoly in such an important matter as the mining industry. John Lawson, of the Miners' Federation, said that the miners were not out in that campaign to plead for themselves; they were out to reason with the people in their own interests as well as for the miners' well-being.

them in every way that they (the Labor Party) as a small party could do. When, however, it came to industrial enfranchisement, they took a different view, although she was sure that in the end things would come right. She did not quite see how it was to be brought about, because the trades union rules stood in the way. They stood for equal pay for equal work and were against the undercutting of men in any way, yet they had the constantly expressed opinion of the Labor Party against the employment of women. However, the experience of the war with regard to the employment of women was bound to be felt. All that they had to do for the future was to press on and secure their industrial freedom. One could not have a state that was half "free" and half "slave."

NEWSPAPER CLERKS DEMANDS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Arrangements in regard to holidays, working hours, and overtime pay were also considered satisfactory. The chief point of difference arose in regard to the grading scale submitted, this being deemed of too complex character.

After considerable discussion the action of the delegates was unanimously approved, and on the motion of A. McLean, secretary of the Newspaper Clerks Guild, seconded by Mr. Binney, it was decided to adhere to the plan of grading embodied in the proposals presented to the Newspaper Proprietors Association and, to meet the latter's wishes, to put forward a modified scale for acceptance.

There could be little doubt that the council would be in favor of some form of copartnership, because in the present state of the industry it appeared to be the only alternative to nationalization. Shrapnell Smith in his pamphlet had pointed out the advantages of copartnership over nationalization, illustrating his argument by typical examples. The South Metropolitan Gas Company, for instance, Mr. Bristow continued, was the first big undertaking in Great Britain to adopt copartnership. Their scheme had been started in 1889 and had been working successfully ever since. Many of the large companies, he added, in the course of flotation at the present time were adopting some form of copartnership.

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DISPUTE OVER REGINA BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—So many

protests have been received regarding the recent decision of the City of Regina to pay interest on its sterling bonds at the current instead of the par rate of exchange, that the council has decided to reopen the question. Bond dealers have informed the city that while there is no desire to institute a boycott against Regina city bonds, the action of the city if persisted in will have a bad effect on the city's standing with investors. It has also developed that a number of Canadian investors, notably the City of Calgary, hold Regina City sterling bonds and will be deprived of the full rate of interest stipulated in the bonds by being asked to accept 4.10 to the pound instead of 4.86.

The Labor Party, all through the women's struggle for the vote had been their best friend, and had helped

AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST CHINA LOAN

SWISS NEUTRALITY REGARDING LEAGUE

Main Difficulties in Way of Adherence Are Said to Arise From the Country's Democratic Institutions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The citizens of two of the oldest republics of the world, Switzerland and the United States of America, must arm themselves with patience in face of the difficulties which are delaying the entry of their respective countries to the League of Nations. It is strange to think that, though they have been from the first supporters and artisans of the scheme, they are now both behind their time in declaring their formal adherence. In both countries the main difficulties arise from their democratic institutions. America, the great power on whose adhesion depends the definite constitution of the League, can afford to take her time and fight the internal struggle to an end, the result of which may be a welcome improvement of the covenant. Switzerland, however, as a small country, risks losing the advantages of original membership just because she is a democratic state, which needs time to prepare a plebiscite and to secure an affirmative vote by the electorate.

Swiss Neutrality Traditional

Like the Monroe Doctrine and like the neutrality of Belgium, Swiss neutrality has long been an accepted basis of international law. It has been the basis of Swiss foreign policy since the early part of the sixteenth century, when the 200 years' struggle of the German-speaking cantons against the old Austro-German Empire had come to an end (1499), when those territories which constitute Italian-Switzerland had been definitely cut off from the peninsula (1405-1515) and French-Switzerland had entered Swiss history on terms of equality in consequence of the alliances of Geneva with Fribourg (1519) and Berne (1526). The crisis of the Reformation put an end to all desires for territorial expansion beyond the country's historic frontiers, and throughout four centuries, even during such conflagrations as the Thirty Years' War, the War of the Spanish Succession, and that of the first coalitions against revolutionary France, the Swiss "sat still," as they would say, however much they might individually sympathize with one or other of the fighting parties.

After the short eclipse of Swiss independence during the Napoleonic wars, the Vienna Congress of 1814-15 in a special declaration (March 20, 1815) recognized that "the general interest demands in favor of the Helvetic body the advantages of perpetual neutrality." This declaration was confirmed on November 20, 1815, by a special "act bearing acknowledgment and guarantee of the neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory," which was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Portugal.

A Century of Peace

Her international status thus clearly defined and guaranteed by the nation's will to protect and maintain it at any price, Switzerland secured for herself a century of peace, during which she gave the world an example of sound democracy and a lead in all endeavors for peace (International Congresses and Bureaux, the Geneva Convention, Arbitration in the Alabama affair). She passed safely through such terrible tempests as the wars of 1859, 1866, 1870 and 1914-18. She honored her international mandate by practicing her neutrality in a spirit worthy of her history and her mission as a living link between three great civilizations of Europe.

Need we wonder, therefore, that the Swiss people have long been used to



Photograph by Judges Limited, London

Surrey crossroads

COLDHARBOUR, IN SURREY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Half hidden by bold, rugged spurs on the slopes of Leith Hill, Surrey, lies a hamlet of rarest charm and beauty. In aspect, the village of Coldharbour is not exactly Alpine, though it is far from being typically English. Indeed, it has strongly reminded a traveler of scenes in the Hartz Mountains. A diminutive cluster of red-tiled houses, whose log-fire smoke, as it curl upward, shows blue against a rich background of pines, the place is truly a haven of rest—bleak enough, no doubt, in winter, yet always lovely, always quiet. A fine May spent at Coldharbour is not easily forgotten.

But gay as the spot can be in springtime, with bluebells carpeting favored meadows, and golden gorse, silver birch, lightest larch, and darkest spruce adorning the whole hillside, perhaps it is yet more beautiful when autumn has toned its luxuriant undergrowth of bracken to a deep copper hue. In this season of mellow fruitfulness, a choice feast of color is spread on these uplands. Brilliant tufts of bell-heather, not too obscure, compete with the amber and scarlet tints of whortleberry bushes, while on the way to Tillingbourne Waterfall, or "Friday Street's" secluded glen, bouquets of rosy crab apples relieve the somber yew and holly, though these latter are sumptuously decked with berries. Small wonder if birds abound in this region! For there are berries everywhere—elderberries, mulberries, holly and yewberries, bilberries, blackberries, "hips and haws," with a host of less familiar varieties.

One may wander for miles about

Leith Hill, take a fresh walk each day for a month, and seldom tramp the turnpike road. If war-time forestry has taken full toll of this hill's grand stretch of timber, it could not destroy its innate loveliness. The writer has seen a denuded bank on Broadmoor, where practically nothing was left but bracken, but, catching a rich afterglow from the west, its brown was turned to a flaming dye of something like rose-pink.

From the tower on the summit, you can actually see some 12 or 13 counties. Looking seaward, to your left, your eye rests on the Weald of Kent, Surrey and Sussex expand before you like an immense garden, the plots of which are divided by copse, avenues, or larger tracts of timber land, such as St. Leonard's Forest. On the horizon, Chancery Lane marks a point of the South Downs. Headland looms majestically out, not far off to the west, and nearer, on an eminence, stands St. Martha's Church, of pilgrim fame. Among the visible landmarks of London are St. Paul's great dome and the Crystal Palace. Even parts of Dorset and Bedfordshire have been sighted under certain conditions.

Village and Hill

Coldharbour and Leith Hill are, of course, inseparable. You spend your day in rambling through the woods on the hillside, to descend with a keen appreciation of the simple events throbbing below you—the local school, the solitary inn, the green, the forge, the little post office, the sole link with civilization and commerce, not to mention an odd homestead of ample proportions, the roof of which harmonizes appropriately with a Virginia creeper of glorious crimson. Then you sleep with windows opened widely to the fragrant air and the music of

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15%

A discount of fifteen per cent will be given on all our shoes, including the celebrated GLOVE GRIP shoes for men and women during this sale—

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This is a great opportunity to buy guaranteed shoes. The original prices are very low. You'll easily save one-third from replacement values.

\$8 Men's Shoes \$6.80	\$10 Men's Shoes \$8.50	\$12 Men's Shoes \$10.20
\$9 Men's Shoes \$7.65	\$11 Men's Shoes \$9.35	\$13 Men's Shoes \$11.05
	\$14 Men's Shoes \$12.90	

Ladies' Glove Grip Shoes

\$12 Shoes Now \$10.20 \$13 Shoes Now \$11.05 \$14 Shoes Now \$12.90

This is a good time to stock up

The Continental Clothing House

Boylston St. Store, Boylston at Washington St., Boston

myriad birds that chant their matin chorus at daybreak, the small ones warbling in antiphonal strain to the resonant note of the cuckoo.

Here, again, are splendor of form and coloring galore. The contours of the Surrey hills, low but steep and exquisitely wooded, lend grandeur to the countryside. You may come across a plowed field here, that makes you wonder how any horse could possibly contrive to till it, so precipitous is the incline. Blue-gray branches of tall Scots firs contrast with the autumnal vesture which clothes the beech in russet-brown, or with the warm sheen of the bracken. Of true Coniferous there are many species in the vicinity of Coldharbour, also yews and cypresses, weeping elms, acacias, maples, mountain ashes, even cedars. Yawning ravines, fringed with such verdure, drop darkly down from roads or ridges, to form hollows through which the morning vapors drift in fantastic columns. Or at sunset, behind those pine-clad gullies, the fiery sky will shade into an unfathomable firmament of indigo.

Smugglers' Days Long Past

But the denizens of Coldharbour are unruffled by sunshine or storm. Manors and customs have altered much since smugglers used to ride up from the coast in hot haste, with their illicit treasure to this sequestered village. Those times are scarcely within living memory. Note the less an "old inhabitant" may tell you of some ancestor who had heard with a thrill those galloping hoofs, and may whisper the name of a neighboring hamlet, where a word breathed against those adventurous outlaws might but lately have provoked resentment.

Today the silence of both woods and moorland is, even at high noon, unbroken, save for the sweet song of birds or the merry sound of children's voices. And the lone vigil of that ancient tower, mute sentinel guarding the heights and the plain, should pass with little or naught to challenge throughout the stillness of the night.

PENITENTIARY FARMS SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Included in the report of the governor of the Edmonton, Alberta, penitentiary to the superintendent of penitentiaries is an interesting paragraph dealing with the farm operations carried on at the penitentiary as well as its mining operations.

Some 70 acres were under cultivation during the past year and were farmed with gratifying results.

From this small acreage, after buying a tractor and stubble plow at a cost of \$1314,

"we show a net profit of \$4191.17."

From 9 1/4 acres of wheat we threshed 45 bushels to the acre, and from 11

acres of potatoes we sold 3500 bushels.

Our oats yielded 85 bushels to the acre, and the amount of small vegetables was exceptionally good. Our intensive farming has been very profitable.

Emile Cammaerts, who presided,

said that the education committee of the Anglo-Belgian Union were organizing lectures all over the country in order to promote interest in his country.

Lectures on British subjects were also being organized in Belgium.

Among those present were the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Moncheur, Lord Emmett, Lord Askwith, and the Belgian Consul-General. Lantern views

were shown indicating the ruin and progress of reconstruction in Belgium.



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BELGIUM'S PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some idea of

the great progress in reconstruction made by Belgium since the armistice,

was given by Sir Cecil Herstlet, honorary treasurer of the Anglo-Belgian Union and former Consul-General for Belgium, when he read a paper on

"The Ruin and Restoration of Belgium," at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. He said that the method by which the ruin of Belgium had been accomplished was not

that of the violence of the savage, but a cold, calculated scheme of organized theft. The theft of the machinery of Germany from Belgian factories during the war had necessarily paralyzed all Belgian industries. The central committee of the heads of the several

industries estimated the loss incurred by that country at nearly £400,000,000. She had received from the Allies a right of priority on the indemnity to be recovered from Germany of £100,000,000.

He had had several opportunities of visiting Belgium since last spring, each visit being marked by a new stage of progress. Railway communication was practically restored and the traffic in passengers and merchandise had reached from 60 to 70 per cent of the pre-war standard. Owing to

numerous public works the number of unemployed was reduced to 200,000 and relief works had almost ceased to exist. Production in the mining districts had reached 85 per cent of the pre-war output, part of the coal being exported. Round Ghent the spinning mills were practically all working.

The number of spindles of cotton produced in November last was 1,200,000 against an average of 1,700,000 in pre-war days. Similar progress had been made by the sugar factories and glass

was already one of the main articles of export.

In regard to shipping at Antwerp the position had wonderfully improved

since the armistice. Owing to the closing of the Scheldt during the war all navigation had ceased. During the first seven months of 1919 2,404 ships,

with a tonnage of 2,603,534 had entered the port, representing nearly

one-third of the shipping that entered Antwerp during the first seven months of 1914. The country had lost 150,000 dwellings through the war, and in the devastated areas only 4,000 houses up to the present had been erected.

Emile Cammaerts, who presided,

said that the education committee of the Anglo-Belgian Union were organizing lectures all over the country in order to promote interest in his country.

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RUMANIA'S STATUS IN THE NEW EUROPE

Alexander Vaida Voievod, Premier of United Rumania, Desires Closer Economic and Social Intercourse With the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The stay which Alexander Vaida Voievod, the Premier of Rumania, recently made in London—as the guest of the British Government lasted for the greater part of a week, and was a particularly busy one. The Premier, who was accompanied by Mr. Brediceanu, the permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, was throughout in constant communication, not only with British officials, but also with business men and financiers, and it was characteristic of the visit that the program included lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and a visit to the Royal Exchange.

Like her neighbors, Rumania continues to suffer from the difficult economic and financial situation prevailing in Europe in general and in central Europe in particular, and the shortage of rolling stock which is a legacy of the enemy occupation still makes itself keenly felt. But the magnitude of her potential wealth in grain, oil, and other products is common knowledge, and Mr. Vaida Voievod's reception in London afforded unmistakable evidence that the importance of the position which Greater Rumania occupies in the new Europe is duly appreciated in British circles.

Premier a Valuable Asset

It was also clear to those who came into contact with him and his entourage that Rumania has another valuable asset in her new Premier. Mr. Vaida Voievod has none of the traditional aloofness of the diplomatist, and his frank and unaffected bearing confirms the reputation of an enlightened man of affairs which his career has earned for him. A Transylvanian who was one of the handful of deputies who represented his 3,000,000 oppressed compatriots in the Hungarian Parliament, and who fought their battles there, he is peculiarly fitted to figure as the head of the first government of united Rumania. His program also accords with the new political orientation of his country.

Throughout his visit, for instance, Mr. Vaida Voievod took every opportunity of emphasizing his desire to assist in replacing the connections of the past by closer economic and social intercourse between Rumania and her western allies, and he was most emphatic in proclaiming the sincerity and democratic character of his government's agrarian reform, religious toleration, and the treatment of racial minorities. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with whom he talked for a few moments, he also confided that the party which he formerly led in Transylvania had woman suffrage inscribed upon its program; and he added that he hoped to see that goal attained eventually in Rumania at large, although he confessed that the time is not yet.

Pledged to Toleration

Mr. Brediceanu found time to discuss some aspects of Rumanian affairs at somewhat greater length with The Christian Science Monitor representative. On the subject of religious toleration he was able to speak with particular authority, for he is likely to be the first holder of the new office of Minister of Public Worship, which the present government proposes to create. Not only, he explained, is the government pledged to complete toleration of all religious denominations, and to the granting of autonomy to each of the seven or eight such communities now to be found within Rumanian territory, but it is also prepared to grant a subvention to each varying in amount according to their numerical strength.

As for the Jewish question, Mr. Brediceanu protested that in essence it had always been economic rather than religious in character. It chiefly arose, he said, from the problem created by the degree to which, in the past, Jews from Russia had flocked into the Bukovina and Bessarabia to escape the persecution of the Tsarist régime. In 50 years the Jewish population in that region increased to a quite extraordinary extent, and as it could not be absorbed straight away into the body politic, it remained for a time an alien element which, in the commercial sphere, figured as the competitor of the native population. Now, however, that the Jews have acquired Rumanian nationality, and equal social and civic rights, this aspect of

the matter has vanished, and the Jewish question in Rumania may really be said to have ceased to exist.

Racial Minorities

Asked why, if this solution had proved so satisfactory, Rumania objected so strongly to the stipulations regarding racial minorities inserted in the Peace Treaty, Mr. Brediceanu said that, in the first place, it was because Rumania had already forestalled the policy formulated in Paris, and, in the second, because the Paris formula at first went even farther than securing equality for the Jews, and gave them actual advantages over their fellow citizens. It was stipulated, for instance, that such things as elections should not be held on the Jewish Sabbath, whereas no such provision was made for the protection of the Christian Sunday. As proof of Rumanian magnanimity concerning this particular point, however, Mr. Brediceanu elicited the fact that the elections for the first Rumanian Constituent Assembly were actually held on a Sunday.

The conversation passed to the question of frontiers, and the interviewee learned that Rumania regards the Bessarabian controversy as closed, and definitely settled in her favor. It was now, Mr. Brediceanu affirmed, only a matter of embodying the settlement in a separate treaty—a task which may be accomplished at the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

The Banat and New Frontier

For the rest, he expressed satisfaction with the new delimitation of the frontier as a whole, except, of course, in the matter of the Banat. Rumanians, Mr. Brediceanu declared, still hold to the view that the Danube has always been the natural and most desirable boundary between them and Serbia, with whom they have never hitherto had any dispute on such matters. They therefore consider the treaty of 1916, in which the Allies recognized Rumania's right to the whole of the Banat, to be the only right solution.

Rumanians, therefore, would deplore the present division of the region in any case; but they particularly protest against the boundary line now drawn as being arbitrary and unjust, and calculated to paralyze and destroy the economic life of the Banat plain.

This line, namely, as Mr. Brediceanu pointed out on the map, crosses and recrosses in a most bewildering fashion all the railway lines, both great and small, leading to Temesvar. The result is that, although the port of Bazias, the only Danubian outlet which the plain possesses, has been allotted to Rumania, access to the river is now denied in practice to the industrial and mining region of Rezita, Orayitza, and Anina, for the reason that the Temesvar-Bazias railway, which serves it, is twice bisected by the frontier drawn in Paris.

Proposed Remedy

The remedy that Rumania proposes is a shifting westward of the southern part of the boundary from the point at which it crosses the Teme, and its continuation to the Danube along the western edge of the sandy waste of Deliblat. The territory involved, she argues, is of little actual value, being partly composed of the waste land mentioned; while the towns of Versetz and Biserica Alba (Weisskirchen) contained in it are neither overwhelmingly Serbian or Rumanian, bearing Swabian communities with Serbian and Rumanian minorities. As for these minorities, they have so much in common that until the separation of the national churches of Serbia and Rumania, which only took place as recently as 1868, the Orthodox Archbishop of Versetz was the ecclesiastical head of both alike.

From this question, Mr. Brediceanu added, Rumania has nothing further to ask in the matter of frontiers, except for a slight rectification north of the Banat where at present the Arad-Bekes-Craba line has to run in part through Magyar territory.

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Asked why, if this solution had proved so satisfactory, Rumania objected so strongly to the stipulations regarding racial minorities inserted in the Peace Treaty, Mr. Brediceanu said that, in the first place, it was because Rumania had already forestalled the policy formulated in Paris, and, in the second, because the Paris formula at first went even farther than securing equality for the Jews, and gave them actual advantages over their fellow citizens. It was stipulated, for instance, that such things as elections should not be held on the Jewish Sabbath, whereas no such provision was made for the protection of the Christian Sunday. As proof of Rumanian magnanimity concerning this particular point, however, Mr. Brediceanu elicited the fact that the elections for the first Rumanian Constituent Assembly were actually held on a Sunday.

The conversation passed to the question of frontiers, and the interviewee learned that Rumania regards the Bessarabian controversy as closed, and definitely settled in her favor. It was now, Mr. Brediceanu affirmed, only a matter of embodying the settlement in a separate treaty—a task which may be accomplished at the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

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CALL ISSUED FOR "NEIGHBORS DAY"

Franklin K. Lane, Retiring Secretary of the Interior, Asks Observance on Flag Day — Cooperation of Governors Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — One phase of public work in which he has been deeply interested, Franklin K. Lane will carry over into his activities as a private citizen. Yesterday, before leaving the Department of the Interior, of which he had been Secretary since March 4, 1912, he issued a call for a national conference on community organization to be held in Washington on March 20. The Governor of every State in the Union was asked by the telegram to send a delegate, and religious and patriotic societies were requested to send representatives.

Eighteen governors already have endorsed the plan and agreed to serve on Secretary Lane's "Neighbors Day" committee. Governors Shoup of Colorado, Townsend of Delaware, Catts of Florida, Lowden of Illinois, Pleasant of Louisiana, Ritchie of Maryland, Sleeper of Michigan, Russell of Mississippi, Gardner of Missouri, Boyle of Nevada, Edwards of New Jersey, Smith of New York, Bickett of North Carolina, Sproul of Pennsylvania, Beckman of Rhode Island, Roberts of Tennessee, Cornwell of West Virginia, and Carey of Wyoming.

National "Neighbors Day"

"All the experience and data which has come to me out of my work in the Department of the Interior, the field division of the Council of Defense, the Americanization movement, and the national social unit organization, have driven deep into my consciousness the very great importance to the country as a whole of promoting the democratic organization of committees," said Mr. Lane in making the call. "The program of the conference will include plans for a nation-wide celebration on June 14 (Flag Day) of a 'Neighbors Day' on which residents of every community will be asked to greet each other as Americans and friends, the object of the celebration being to stimulate neighborly discussion of national and local problems.

"It is obvious to many of us that the time has come for the launching of a program of community organization. The calling of this meeting to discuss such a problem was suggested to me by the National Social Unit Organization in affiliation with community councils of Greater New York. Es-

sentially the object of such a program is to organize the residents of each community so that they can express themselves and act as a unit, in order to take part in a democratic national life."

"Community life as it existed in the early days of this democracy is now practically dead. Except in the rural districts, intimate acquaintance between neighbors has disappeared. We celebrate our holidays as individuals, not as communities. In the country there still are such things as husking bees and Hallowe'en parties, but among the great city populations, of course they are lacking. Even our sports are no longer community affairs. The clubs to which we belong are rarely made up of our neighbors. Unless we are property owners we take little interest in the block on which we live, and the residents of apartment houses in big cities do not even know who lives under the same roof with them. This is not because we are less social than of old, but because we have so few channels through which we can bring our neighborly instincts into play. At a time when we need more than ever the spirit of friendship, we find our attempts to express it thwarted.

"For that reason I cannot but regard as singularly happy the attempts which are being made by groups like community councils and the social unit organizations to introduce communities to themselves.

Americanization Urged

"The assimilation of the foreign born is one of the most important services that community organizations can perform. I believe this movement to be the most practical Americanization scheme yet proposed, because it proposes not only to teach the alien the English language and American history, but also to give him a share in the life of the neighborhood in which he lives.

"For these reasons—and for one other even more acute—I am calling this conference now, although I am just laying down my portfolio as Secretary of the Interior. I believe, finally, that democratic community organization is the best antidote to all kinds of class and factional bitterness. No one can deny the fact of division amongst us. No thoughtful person will believe that the rifts and conflicts from which we suffer can be healed by a denial of their existence.

"But they will never be met and solved by any one minority or class. Our people must learn how to come together on the vantage ground of their many common interests—as citizens and as human beings, and on this ground consider their common problems, rather than meeting in head-on conflict as separate groups.

"Community organization is the one constructive attempt to establish such a common meeting ground."

MONROE DOCTRINE VIEW REAFFIRMED

United States, in Answer to Salvador's Query, Cites President Wilson's Interpretation as to Territorial Integrity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The State Department announced yesterday that the United States has replied to the recent request from Salvador for an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, by referring to what President Wilson said on the subject in an address delivered here on January 6, 1916, before the Pan-American Scientific Congress. This was in answer to the Salvadorean note signed by Juan F. Paredes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country.

President Wilson, in this speech, after declaring that "the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority," and that it always has been maintained and always will be maintained, on her own responsibility, went on to say, "the doctrine demanded merely that European governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic," adding, however, that it did not close the use which the United States intended to make of her powers on the world's concert, conscious that she is not injuring anybody's interest or seeking anything new."

Her very life as a sovereign nation stands on her free access and communication with the rest of the world, Bolivia argues, and the bulletin adds: "A nation without a port through which its commercial and economic life can find a proper and independent contact with other countries will eventually fight to have one, or else cease to be a sovereign state."

For Bolivia, therefore, says the bulletin, the acquisition of Arica is a question of life; and for America it means the peace of the continent. "The solution she proposes," it is stated, "consults every principle of justice; insures the peace of the continent, and would blot out from the American continent the only cause that disturbs the good will and friendly existence among all the republics." Bolivia declares that the solution she offers, which is to pay both Chile and Peru the amount of indemnity which the nation wining the Tacna-Arica plebiscite would have paid the loser, would undoubtedly have the approval of all fair-minded men.

BOSTON & MAINE ORDERS ENGINES

NEW YORK, New York—The Boston & Maine Railroad has ordered 20 Mikado type locomotives from the American Locomotive Company, it was announced yesterday.

supplying revolutionists against neighboring governments.

The reason given by Salvador, in her request for a definition by this government of the Monroe Doctrine, was that the nations of America which are members of the League of Nations as signatories to the Peace Treaty, or have been invited to join the League, may know how to guide themselves.

Bolivia Presents Claim

Offer Is Made to Defer to Arbitration as to Right to Seaport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Bolivia is willing to go before any tribunal to which the Tacna-Arica controversy may be presented, says a bulletin issued yesterday by the Bolivian Legation here. It was stated that neither Peru nor Chile has any interest in the disputed territories, and that in submitting her claim to a seaport, Bolivia would present it, "not against Chile or Peru, but in the name of her undeniably right to life, to an independent access to the world's concert, conscious that she is not injuring anybody's interest or seeking anything new."

James G. Thorburn, president of a wool jobbing firm, said that manufacturers' controlled prices at which jobbers sold, and would deny goods to jobbers who sold under the market. Another representative of the same firm said that gross profits were 50 per cent and net profits 8 per cent. M. H. Cochrane said that he thought the high price of woolens was largely due to reselling among jobbers, and he thought it peculiar that his firm could not buy all the material it wanted from the manufacturers, though jobbers who had not been in business so long were able to do so. His company was forced at times, he said, to pay exorbitant prices to certain jobbers.

Reselling was admitted by some jobbers. For example, it was shown that a piece of cloth bought by Rubin & Schiller for \$3.47 a yard was sold to Cooper & Schiller, and again sold to Rubin & Schiller at \$6 and \$6.25.

A hearing was also given the owner of apartments in the Dorchester district of Boston who was charged with profiteering and illegal eviction. Increases in rents there practically amounted to 50 per cent, according to a member of the commission, since 1917. The tenant said he had been ordered out because he had taken action against the landlord for profiteering.

The commission decided that mail

RESELLING OF WOOL ALLEGED

Pyramiding of Prices Among Jobbers by This Method Testified to at Boston Hearing

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The commission decided that mail

should be paid for according to the space occupied instead of by weight, and made substantial increase in the rates the railroads may charge. The present annual payment to railroads for carrying mail is approximately \$50,000,000.

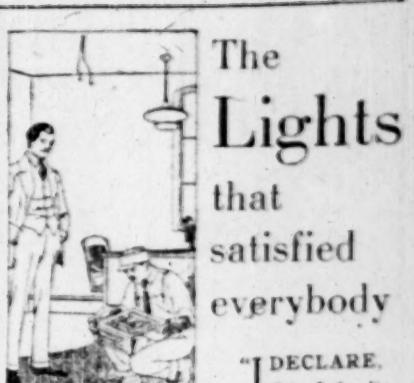
REVISION OF MAIL REGULATIONS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the method of figuring charges by the railroads for carrying mail and the rates they will be allowed, the Post Office Department may have to pay the railroads about \$22,000,000 for mail carried from November 1, 1916, to January 1, 1918; about \$73,000,000 during the 26 months of government operation from January 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920; and about \$33,000,000 a year thereafter above the former charges.

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, filed a petition with the commission yesterday in which he asked for a re-hearing and revision of the decision.

The commission decided that mail



I DECLARE, Joe, I don't know what to do. This makes the fourth set of lighting fixtures that I've had in this drafting room inside of a year, and each time I make a change at least 20% of you fellows come and tell me that you don't like them and can't work without better light. I've had direct units and indirect units but there's no pleasing all of you all of the time."

I had been in charge of this large drafting room for three years, and in that time I had never come any nearer to getting a light that suited everyone than the preceding conversation indicates. I was just about to give up in disgust, when one day I was elected to go shopping with my wife, and in one of the stores we visited, I was particularly impressed with the illumination. Of course, I had lighting on my mind, so while my wife did the buying, I did some investigating. I found that it was neither direct nor indirect but a combination of both. It looked so good that I determined to try it out without telling any one.

Saturday afternoon, after everyone had gone, the electrician came armed with a number of large cartons and a few tools. It hardly seemed more than the well-known twinkling of an eye before the new lights were in place.

When it came time to turn on the lights Monday, I casually went over to the switch-click and waited for results. The room was filled with a soft but brilliant light so perfectly diffused that you were entirely unconscious of its source. In fact no one seemed to realize the transition to artificial light.

The lights had been on for about ten minutes before they were noticed. Then Joe looked up from his work and said, "What's the matter with these old lights, they've taken a brace all of a sudden. This is as good as working by daylight." There was a chorus of assent at this, but I didn't want to say a word until I had given them a thorough test. I didn't say anything until someone looked up and noticed that the lights had been changed; then I stepped into the conversation.

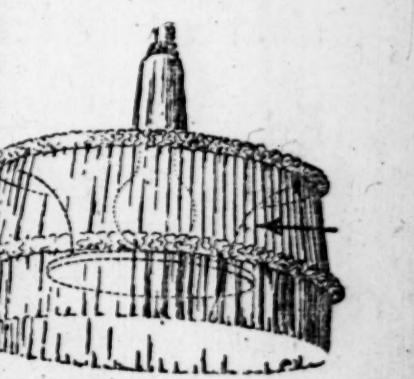
First of all I took a vote to see how many of the men liked the new lights. To my surprise and delight I saw that every man in the room voted in the affirmative. Everybody satisfied all in the same day.

Then I explained the new lighting system to them as the electrician had explained it to me; that it was a unit especially designed to reduce glare and gloom to a minimum, a combination of direct and indirect lighting called Duplexlite, that utilized the efficient and economical Mazda C. distributing the light to all parts of the room, and not allowing a direct ray to reach the eye.

After I had finished my description, the questions began. Could this light be used in the home? I said that it could, and that shades were made in many colors and shades, or the frames alone could be bought and covered to harmonize with the decorations. Yes, Duplexlite had been used in stores and were very successful; yes, they were equally good for hotels and office buildings, in fact Duplexlite gave complete satisfaction wherever good lighting was needed. No, they were not at all expensive to operate. That room would have been a wonderful place for a Duplexlite salesman that afternoon for I have never seen so many 'sold' in such a short time in all my life.

When the men were all back at work again, I heaved a sigh of relief. For once I had all hands satisfied.

And if YOU want lighting comfort in the nth degree, you had better do as I did—try Duplexlite.



If you mention The Christian Science Monitor when you write today, we will send you free of charge an attractive booklet entitled "Light Where You Want It," giving facts about good lighting, and showing many styles of decorative shades.

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of General Electric Company
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Sunsweet Prunes come to you with a proud quality record back of them. They bring to your table the highest-quality prunes California can produce, sun-sweetened and sun-cured, the very pick of the pack!

No better fruit is grown—and no better dried fruit is packed—SUNSWEET Prunes are pedigree prunes, fit for any table in the land.

Not only are they good and tasteful in themselves, but they contain food elements that are essential to a complete meal. Hence you should serve them, early and often, in numberless ways.

And here's where you'll find our SUNSWEET Receipt Packet a practical help. For it contains a score or more of tested recipes that will serve to make your menus more appealing, more wholesome, more satisfying.

The recipes are printed on gummed slips (5 by 3 inches) so you can paste them in your favorite scrapbook or on your recipe filing cards. Send for this Recipe Packet today—it's free. Simply address—

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SUNSWEEAT
CALIFORNIA'S NATURE-FLAVORED PRUNES

LITTLE SUPERVISION OF THE RAILROADS

Walker D. Hines Retains Office to Settle Claims and Contracts, but Will Have No Authority in Directing Their Operation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the staff of directors and executives who controlled the railroads of the United States during government operation, Walker D. Hines, the Director-General, alone remains. He will have no authority in directing the operation of the systems and keeps his position simply to clear up matters left pending when the government relinquished control. These include thousands of claims, contracts and grievances yet to be settled, among which are 83 compensation contracts with various railroad companies.

Under the so-called Railroad Reorganization Act, which governed the return of the transportation systems on March 1 to private ownership, but little jurisdiction is retained by the government.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the President to settle all questions, including compensation, and appropriates \$200,000,000 for this purpose.

Provides guarantee of "standard return" to carriers for a period of six months after the termination of federal control.

Creates a revolving fund of \$300,000,000 for making new loans to carriers.

Creates a railroad labor board and other machinery for the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

Directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates that will provide for two years 5½ per cent returns to the railroads on the value of their aggregate railway property devoted to the public use.

Provides that if any carrier earns in any year a net operating income in excess of 6 per cent, one half of such excess must be placed in a reserve fund and the other half must be paid into a general contingent fund, to be used to make loans to carriers.

Gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the issue of railroad securities.

Increases the Interstate Commerce Commission from nine to eleven members and their salaries from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Canal Is Closed

Ownership Issue Suspends Use of Cape Cod Cut

BUZZARDS BAY, Massachusetts—Cape Cod Canal was closed yesterday as a result of a controversy over its ownership. Pilots and bridge-tenders were withdrawn when the Railroad Administration relinquished control at midnight and the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company, former owners, had issued no orders to resume operations.

Capt. H. F. Colberth, general manager, said he would refuse passage to vessels for lack of authority. He expressed the opinion, however, that the disturbance would be ended shortly by instructions which may have been delayed by belated mails. There were no vessels awaiting admission at either the east or west entrances of the canal yesterday morning. Only in an emergency, he thought, would the canal be operated until he received definite word.

Mails were moved by ferry yesterday morning, but otherwise the canal had ceased to function. The canal crew was held ready for orders to resume work at short notice. The effect of the government's order relinquishing control. Captain Colberth explained, was that of a ship placed out of commission with fires drawn, but with the crew standing by.

The difference between the government and the canal company grew out of the question of the value of the canal. Unable to agree on a purchase price, the government seized the canal by the right of eminent domain and entered suit to have a jury fix the price. The jury set the value of the canal at \$16,501,261. The government had offered \$8,250,000. An appeal from the jury award was taken and is now pending.

Industrial CourtAppealed To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Helpers, comprising workers in shops and roundhouses of the railroads, asked the Kansas Industrial Court yesterday to investigate and make an order fixing the hours and wages of these workmen. This is the first case to be brought before the new court since the railroads were released from government control. It is also the first case brought with the approval of an international board.

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DRY STATES OPPOSE RHODE ISLAND SUIT

Twenty-One, Represented by Charles E. Hughes, Give Notice to Supreme Court of Action in Favor of Prohibition

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Twenty-one prohibition states, represented by Charles E. Hughes, yesterday announced to the Supreme Court their intention of fighting the efforts of Rhode Island to have the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law enforcing it declared invalid.

The wet forces sought to advance an appeal from a Kentucky federal court decision holding constitutional prohibition valid. The suit was brought by the Kentucky Distilling & Warehouse Company.

As the court met Mr. Hughes asked permission to file a brief for the dry states, amici curiae, which backs the contentions of the federal government that the Rhode Island suit should be dismissed. Rhode Island, it is understood, will oppose the action on the ground that it must be filed by the attorney-generals of the several states and not by Mr. Hughes.

The states represented are: Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, Maine, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona.

The original bill of complaint of the State of Rhode Island challenged the validity of both the amendment and the Volstead Law and declared that the law could not be enforced in Rhode Island because the State did not ratify the amendment.

Argument of the Rhode Island case probably will be set for next Monday and with it an appeal by George Dempsey, a Massachusetts liquor dealer, who insists the Volstead Law is unconstitutional because Congress in passing it disregarded the fact that the amendment gives to the states concurrent power to enforce prohibition.

Department of Justice attorneys here are watching with keen interest the move to pass a law in New Jersey legalizing the sale of 3.5 per cent beer, despite the fact that the Volstead Law fixes the maximum at one-half of 1 per cent. They express the opinion that if the bill is passed it will have little immediate effect, as legal steps will be taken at once by the government to enjoin its operation until the Supreme Court determines its validity. Present plans are for federal agents to make arrests as soon as the first sales are made under the proposed New Jersey law.

Rhode Island's Brief

Abstract of Paper Filed Against the Eighteenth Amendment

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The United States Supreme Court must pass on the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment if the "cherished principles of the Constitution and the perpetuity of free government thereunder" are to be maintained, the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

At a conference held yesterday on call of Josephine Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and attended by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State; Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce; John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, United States Navy, retired, and A. T. Vogelsang, Acting Secretary of the Interior, the question of assuring an adequate supply of oil for the navy and for other government services was discussed and a decision reached to survey the sources of oil supply throughout the world. It was stated that the problem of keeping the navy and ships operated by the United States Shipping Board supplied with oil has become acute.

Y. M. C. A. INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A two days' Americanization institute under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. will open today with delegates from six middle western states. Secretaries going into this work will attend.

JAMAICA INVITES PRINCE

KINGSTON, Jamaica—A cable dispatch was sent to King George on Sunday in which the request was made that the Prince of Wales should visit Jamaica on his coming trip to Australia.

Prices range from 12.50, 15.00, 19.50 upward to 29.75

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of Rhode Island declares in its brief filed in the United States Supreme Court yesterday in reply to the government's motion for the dismissal of its action to obtain injunctive relief from the Prohibition Amendment.

The brief, which was filed by Herbert A. Rice, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, asserts that the amendment "is a direct invasion of jurisdiction and powers of the State and the rights of its people" and the government's view that it is "unassassable can only lead to anarchy and oppression." It contends that it is the duty of the court to keep Congress in its amendments to the Constitution "within the scope and jurisdiction of federal authority" and "maintain that line of division between federal and state powers" which has "for so many years insured the harmonious operation of our dual system of government—defined and established as perpetual."

The theory of the government "is so subversive of fundamental principles that its acceptance would bring a constitutional revolution," continues the brief. "It would convert the sovereignty of the people into a sovereignty of officials. It would endanger civil liberty and those innumerable rights that have been inherited from the common law since the time of Magna Charta. The entire procedure is revolutionary and without constitutional sanction."

Brewers Gain Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—According to a decision handed down in the United States Court yesterday by Judge Ferdinand Geiger, Wisconsin brewers may engage in the manufacture of beer containing 2½ per cent alcohol on the termination of war-time prohibition. Judge Geiger held, in effect, that 2½ per cent beer is not intoxicating, and that the Volstead Act cannot be sustained, because in defining intoxicating liquor as containing over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, it includes in its terms a beverage that is non-intoxicating. The case was brought by the Manitowoc Products Company.

MILLIONS TO AID EDUCATION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Appropriations aggregating \$3,457,350 were made in the past year to universities, colleges, and other educational institutions by the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller. The annual report has just been made public.

WE NOMINATE FOR THE HALL OF FAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WATERVILLE, Maine—In connection with the coming centennial celebration of Colby College, the memorial committee has been instructed to

DISRESPECT TO DRY LAWS DEPLORED

Chicago Ministers Command Enforcement Officer for His Stand in the Michigan Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After hearing Maj. A. V. Dalrymple set forth his side of the prohibition enforcement case at Iron County, Michigan, which received national attention last week, the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago yesterday passed resolutions commanding Major Dalrymple and expressing the belief that his action had done much to awaken the country to the fact that the prohibition laws are to be enforced. The conference further deplored "the method by which certain newspapers play up the so-called wet and dry news."

"It is easy," continued the resolution, "to discern where the sympathies of such newspapers are. The prohibition laws are now written into the fundamental law of the Republic and should be treated with the same respect and enforced with the same impartiality and rigor as are other laws. Newspapers whose articles tend to bring disrepute upon the prohibition laws are breaking down all law, and there ought to be some way by which the government can prosecute misrepresentation, and false statements that are calculated to destroy the prohibition laws and break down the law-enforcing machinery of the government."

HUDSON TUBE FARE INCREASED

NEW YORK, New York—The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the tube under the Hudson River, announces that the fare between all points in Jersey City and Hoboken to New York will be increased to eight cents on April 4. The present fare to the Hudson terminal, Manhattan, is five cents, and to stations further north, seven cents.

have a bronze medal struck off and presented to each Colby man who was sworn into the service of his country. This will be done at the service which is to be held in the Opera House on the afternoon of June 27. On one side of the medal is to be a picture of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, Colby's most distinguished graduate, defending his press, and underneath is to be inscribed the words, "By the blessing of God I will never turn back." The reverse side will show a picture of two college boys leaving a classroom, one in the uniform of the army and the other in the uniform of the navy, and underneath are the words, "For God and humanity," with the date of the declaration of war and the signing of the armistice.

MEXICO PROMISES TO PURSUE BANDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pino of the Mexican federal forces and the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, have called on the United States Consul there to assure him that every effort will be made to capture the Mexican bandits who made a raid on the American side of the border on February 27, killed one citizen, A. J. Frazer, wounded his brother, and robbed their store. The expedition which crossed the border in pursuit of the bandits was a sheriff's posse, and not a detachment of the United States Army.

A Mexican bandit named Cacheton was found hanged on the morning of February 28, and the State Department has been advised that he was executed on the order of Cipriano Corona, leader of a band of bandits in Colima State, possibly for having been the slayer of Augustus Morrill, once United States Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, who was killed on February 26.

We Nominate for the Hall of Fame

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Because they are so Springlike in their newness; because they lend themselves so readily to the newest style interpretations; but principally because Taffeta Frocks can be worn with equal appropriateness for any day time occasion.

It can truly be said that not for several years have Taffeta Frocks been as good as they are this season. Their short sleeves, their bouffant hips, their trimming of ruffles, puffs and pleats all proclaim them Fashion's Favorite. The bodices are generally close-fitting with sash ends tying at the back. Here and there a bolero style bodice will be noted. The neck line is square, round or surplice. Taffetas are best in navy and black. They are au courant for the spring season. Priced from \$45.00 to \$98.50 each.

Third Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

MEDALS FOR COLBY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WATERVILLE, Maine—In connection with the coming centennial celebration of Colby College, the memorial committee has been instructed to

Knox Hats for Women

Exclusive in proportion, in braid and in quality—here only in this city

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FILM CENSORSHIP HEARING TO GO ON

Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Again Takes Up Bill—Member of Ohio Board Tells of Accomplishments

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of social, civic and religious organizations from all over Massachusetts are expected to be present at the continued hearing at the State House this afternoon on the measure which proposes state censorship of motion picture films, through the operation of which they hope to raise the standard of the pictures exhibited in Massachusetts. So much interest has been manifested in this movement that scores of organizations have lent their aid to the committee having the matter in charge, one of the latest to endorse the project being the Massachusetts Teachers Federation.

In outlining what motion-picture censorship has done in the State of Ohio, which has had a law of the character sought in Massachusetts for seven years, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, a member of the Ohio Board of Censors, who testified before the Massachusetts legislative committee at the last hearing, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was the motion-picture men of Ohio who first advanced the idea of state censorship.

"They drew up a bill," said Mrs. Miller, "which they submitted to Gov. James M. Cox in 1913 and with his assistance and the hearty support of the people of Ohio, it became a law. I was the first person appointed on the board and the Governor has twice since then reappointed me. There are two men members of the board."

"In order that we might not for even one day close any picture house in the State when we first started the enforcement of the law, our board went to Cleveland, which was then the largest distributing exchange in Ohio, and through the cooperation of the motion-picture men, within a month we had cleared up the situation so that 10,000 films were ready for exhibition. No theater was closed, nor lost a single booking. Since that time, every film shown in Ohio must first be brought to the censor offices in Columbus for our approval."

An Asset to the State

"Instead of the censorship law being a drain on state funds, it is an asset to the State. Through the censorship fees of \$1 for each reel of 1000 feet, we collect from the producers between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually. The expenses of the censor offices have never exceeded \$22,000, this including office rental, salaries of censors, and clerical staff, and office furnishings. The fund in excess of that amount is turned over to the state treasurer."

"Ohio has the cleanest motion pictures in the world now, although the two men on the board pass films which I would not pass. I do not believe that censorship will reach its fullest value until there are two women and one man on the board, or perhaps all women. The Governor of Kansas removed all the men from the Board of Censors, and appointed three women."

"Motion-picture men in Ohio are our stanch friends, and support the law, trying in every way to cooperate with our board. At first we had to arrest some of them for failing to eliminate the scenes ordered by us, or for showing uncensored films, but since that first year, we have had no such trouble. They follow our instructions faithfully, and we are now like a happy family of friends, each trying to help the other."

National Board Tactics

"About one year after censorship became a law in Ohio, the National Board of Review in New York sent its representatives into this State to try to repeal the law. J. W. Binder and Orrin G. Cocks came to Ohio several months before the next session of the Legislature, and through constant speech-making all over the State, and the purchase of space in those papers in which they could buy it, they spread their propaganda against censorship. At the hearing in Boston last Tuesday, when I mentioned the expenditure of money in this State, the legislative committee chairman quickly stopped me, saying that he did not like to hear me say that the National Board expended money to prevent state censorship. However, I knew personally of what I spoke, because Mr. Binder of New York himself told me that he had \$50,000 to repeal the Ohio law, and that if that was not enough he could get \$500,000."

"But that did not necessarily mean the money would be spent illegally, because in Ohio the National Board of Review men expended large sums in buying space in the country newspapers. They had their own propaganda written and made into mats just fitting the forms of the country papers, and these were given to the papers for use. Of course, such propaganda could not be spread through the larger city papers in that way."

"But so satisfied were the people of Ohio with only our first efforts in censorship, that when the repeal bill came before the Legislature, there were only three votes in its favor. Censorship had a triumphant victory."

Origin of Censorship

"The name of the National Board of Review is misleading, as many people think it a federal board. It was formed by a group of motion-picture producers when Mayor McClellan, former Mayor of New York, closed up every motion-picture house in that city because of the indecent films. The film men promised to censor the pictures themselves if the Mayor would allow them to be opened. He consented, and the Na-

tional Board of Censorship (as it was then called) was organized."

"The National Board of Review is not legalized, is not appointed, and cannot keep an objectionable picture out of service if it so desired. In the first years of our censorship, the most indecent films which came to our board carried the approval of the National Board of Review. Naturally it will not reject films made by the men who are paying \$29,000 yearly to maintain that board."

"At the hearing in Boston, a man who claimed to have been a musician in theaters 40 years, said that if Massachusetts passed the censorship bill musicians would lose their means of a living, as music would be cut from the theaters. That is not true. In Ohio, where finer and larger theaters are being built every year, larger orchestras are used. The New Southern Theater just opened in Columbus has a daily orchestra of 20 pieces, and this is enlarged on occasions. In the Grand Theater here, there is an orchestra of 20 pieces, which is also frequently augmented; both are exclusively picture houses."

"Motion-picture men in Ohio want state censorship. They declare their business is much increased, and their audiences include thousands of people who never formerly went to see pictures. Box-office receipts are greater than before. That is the test of censorship."

JAMAICA-CUBAN SHIP LINE PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—Preliminary steps have been taken here to form a steamship company, the immediate object of which is to handle the large passenger traffic with Cuba, but which aims also at an intercolonial service with the other British West Indies, and a linking up with New York.

The need of some method of communication with islands like Barbados and Trinidad is strongly felt. It is reckoned that there are more than 200 persons in Jamaica awaiting an opportunity to go to Barbados or Trinidad. The passage to Cuba takes less than 24 hours, and there are several boats each week. There are opportunities to reach Haiti, Colon and the rest of Central America, via Colon, can be easily reached from Jamaica, but it has been correctly stated that Barbados and the rest of the British West Indies might be 10,000 miles away instead of only 1000, so far as Jamaica is concerned.

COURT UPHOLDS FEDERAL RESALE LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In interpreting the Sherman Anti-Trust Act yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed Federal Court decrees which held that the statute did not prohibit resale price-fixing unless there was intention of creating a monopoly.

The opinion was rendered in the government's appeals from dismissals in Ohio of federal indictments charging A. Schrader's Sons, Incorporated, manufacturers of accessories for pneumatic tires, with participation in a combination in restraint of trade through contracts by which resale prices to retailers and consumers were fixed. In quashing the indictments, the lower court construed the act to mean that in the absence of allegations charging an intent and purpose to monopolize trade, the statute did not make the acts alleged a crime.

PLAN TO ABOLISH BLUE LAWS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Clergymen all over New Jersey are preparing a fight against the measure introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to abolish the "old Jersey blue laws." The ministers believe that the move would lead to too liberal Sunday observance. The Lord's Day Alliance of New Jersey will fight this bill, and also the measure to legalize Sunday motion pictures.

MINIMUM WAGES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The decree of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, division of

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Improvement Among Labor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUBURN, New York—Prohibition has brought a great economic and moral improvement among Labor here, according to S. J. Nichols, vice-president of the Enterprise Foundry Company, who has watched the results of the dry régime on the men in his employ. Although his employees in general were not intemperate before the law became effective, he says, the change on the men who drink has been so marked as to cause considerable comment. "We do not have many borrowing before pay day as a great many of them used to do," he said, "and the men work more steadily than before, and are much better off. Fewer men are now absent after holidays, and their home conditions, as far as we can see them, seem to have greatly improved. Drinking during the noon hour, which was formerly very common, has now been eliminated, which we think is to the great improvement of the men. In general, there have been fewer accidents, wastage, and breakage. Taking all in all, we are decidedly in favor of prohibition, if for no reason other than the improved aspects of the financial and home and moral conditions of our men."

HIGHER RENT THAN EVER BEFORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Quarters in Ohio formerly occupied by saloons are renting for more money than they ever did, according to the American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America, which has the following editorial comment on the situation:

"Do you remember how, in every wet and dry campaign, the liquor forces bombarded the voters with the argument that under prohibition saloons would be closed, and then what would become of these empty store buildings? Do you remember the pictures of empty store-rooms the wets were wont to publish in these campaigns—the pictures always coming from some far-away place which was suffering from the blight of prohibition?" Well, some 5600 saloons quit business in Ohio last May, and as most of the smaller towns had been dry previous to that date, nearly all of the buildings vacated were in the larger towns and cities. Are these buildings empty? They are not. They are renting for more money than was paid by the saloons, and an empty store building is fought for with the same eagerness that dogs fight for a bone. Prohibition is in operation, the saloons are closed, and store buildings are renting at higher figures than ever before."

BANKS REPORT INCREASED DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—A study of the statistics regarding accounts in the savings banks of this city during the year 1919, in which year prohibition has been in effect, shows that the dry régime has had an important effect upon the financial strength of the community. One bank, for example, showed an increase in deposits in savings accounts in 1919 over those of 1918, of \$377,114; another bank had an increase of \$279,845; and a third increased its savings deposits \$203,680—these amounts being three or four times the increase of previous years, and this gain having been made despite the increased cost of living. Another evidence of the economic gain to the community through prohibition is the fact that during the past year there has been a very large increase in the number of checking accounts in the banks. That this increase in commercial accounts is not due chiefly to increases in wages is evident from the fact that many of those who have thus opened banking connections are engaged in occupations that have not been most benefited by advances in wages.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The decree of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, division of

minimum wage, pertaining to the corset industry became effective yesterday, March 1. It fixes a minimum rate of \$13 a week for experienced women of ordinary ability, and for others who are 17 years of age and over, not less than \$10 a week, and those under 17, not less than \$8 a week. The determinations of the wage board established to recommend minimum rates of wages for women and girls employed in the manufacture of knit goods is to be placed before a public hearing on March 13. This board recommends \$13.75 a week for experienced and \$8.50 for inexperienced employees.

PANAMA SINN FEIN REPORT DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

No report had been made to him, said Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, about the decision of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone that the government hotel in Ancon, Canal Zone, could not be used by the Friends of Irish Freedom for a dance, which was designed to raise funds to aid Sinn Fein in Ireland, but he said he would approve such a decision if the facts were as reported, on the grounds that a government building could not be used for the furtherance of a movement against Great Britain, a friendly nation.

COURT CONSTRUES MUNITIONS TAX LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Federal Tax Act of 1916, imposing an excise tax on the profits of war munition manufacturers, applies also to manufacturers of parts of shells, the Supreme Court held yesterday.

While the opinion was rendered in proceedings brought by Pennsylvania steel manufacturers to recover approximately \$600,000 in taxes, the result affected millions of dollars that either have been paid or are in the course of being collected by the government from munition producers. The manufacturers contend the tax applied only to concerns turning out completed shells.

PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO SERVICE PUT FIRST

Definite Policy on Labor Relations Formulated for the City of Cleveland by a Committee of Its Chamber of Commerce

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The committee on labor relations, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has formulated a labor relations policy, set forth in a declaration concerning labor relations for Cleveland, said to be the first instance in the country where a definite policy has been planned for a community by a group of leaders of industry and Labor.

Representative negotiations is the term used by the committee to replace collective bargaining, and, as defined, provides for negotiations between an employer and a committee of his employees, aided, if they desire, by a competent advocate or adviser of their own choosing. This plan is similar to the method used by the railroad brotherhoods and is equally applicable to the shop committee method.

Progressive recommendations of the committee include advice to employers to take the workers into their confidence and to place before their employees financial and other information concerning their enterprises. The committee opposes compulsion by either employer or employee to maintain a union or non-union shop, but recognizes the possibility of a mutual agreement of this character.

The report recognizes that the eight-hour day has been adopted as a standard in many industries and establishments.

The declaration places the public's right to service above the employees' right to lock out; advocates uninterrupted service to the public pending settlement of disputes, and proposes publication of the facts relating to labor controversies to advise the public of their merits.

Public interest requires increasing production, the report says. The cost of living is given first place in wage considerations. Overtime work is discouraged and the Saturday half-holiday

encouraged. The safeguarding of the health of workers is advocated, and also enforcement by public officials of all laws in respect to coercive measures.

If called as arbitrator or board of investigation, the committee will be guided by the declaration.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN JAMAICA THREATENED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The masses in this city are threatened with new and serious food troubles. The present high prices for shop food are a burden. Bread is priced at 4½d. (9 cents) for eight ounces, and new burdens are in sight.

Almost the whole of the retail provision shop business is in the hands of the Chinese, who draw their supply from wholesale Chinese firms doing business here. The latter are experiencing the difficulty and loss caused by the exchange situation. They complain that they are losing money by selling at the current rates to the retailers. The retailers on their side are held by the food controller to present prices. What threatens is that the retail business will be cut off from supplies and will have to shut down. That will be a very serious thing for the poorer classes.

TELEPHONE STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, New Hampshire—A threatened strike of the union employees of the plant and traffic departments of the Central Telephone Company of Laconia, which was to begin yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, has been called off. Higher wages were demanded by the men. At a meeting on Sunday employees decided to arbitrate the case.

POPULATION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Population statistics for 1920 announced by the Census Bureau include: Lima, Ohio, 41,306, an increase of 10,798, or 35.4 per cent, over 1910; Hazelton, Pennsylvania, 32,267, an increase of 6,815 or 26.8 per cent; Paducah, Kentucky, 24,735, an increase of 1,975, or 8.7 per cent.

The law firm of Bates, Nay, Abbot & Dane represented the receiver.

BANK PRESIDENT IS HELD LIABLE

Dresser Estate Called Upon to Pay Large Part of Loss of Cambridge National City Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Supreme Court of the United States, which has decided in favor of John L. Bates, receiver of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a suit brought by Mr. Bates against the directors of the bank, by that decision holds directors liable where they are negligent in protecting the interests of the bank against thefts by an employee.

The National City Bank was looted some years ago by a \$12-a-week clerk, George W. Coleman, who has since served a prison term. He obtained about \$300,000, practically all the bank had. Although Coleman was making lavish expenditures and living in a style far beyond what his salary would have permitted, and although it was contended that these circumstances were known to the directors, nothing was done to investigate.

The receiver's suit against the directors charged them with negligence by reason of which the bank lost more than \$300,000. It was first heard by a master, who ruled against the receiver. The United States District Court, however, overruled the master's report and gave the receiver judgment in \$280,000. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reduced this amount, and also released all the directors but the president of the bank from liability, but held the president, Edwin Dresser, liable for \$264,000. The Supreme Court confirms the judgment against the Dresser estate and also allows interest amounting to about \$30,000. It is expected, since the Dresser estate is worth about \$1,500,000, that the whole amount of the judgment will be recovered and that the depositors, who have received already about 65 per cent of the money due them, will be paid in full. The stockholders, who were assessed \$100 for each \$100 of stock they owned, will also probably obtain something.

The law firm of Bates, Nay, Abbot & Dane represented the receiver.

\$3,000,000

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc.

General Mortgage Gold Bonds (Ten Year) Series B 6%

To mature January 1, 1930

Interest payable January 1 and July 1. The Company, in so far as permitted by law, will pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000; bonds of \$1,000 registerable as to principal only. Fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and registered bonds interchangeable. Redeemable at the option of the Company upon thirty days' notice at 105% and interest on any interest date. Series A Bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list these Series B Bonds.

Total General Mortgage Bonds Authorized, \$100,000,000 Outstanding, Series A 5%, \$5,500,00

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE CO.'S ANNUAL REPORT

Earnings of the Big American Concern Larger in 1919 Than for Previous Year—President H. B. Thayer's Remarks

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has issued its annual report for the 1919 calendar and fiscal year. The report shows total earnings available for dividends, reserve, and surplus of \$44,395,791 compared with \$42,901,321 in the previous year. On the \$44,820,200 of stock outstanding on December 31, the earnings for 1919 were equal to \$10.04 a share as compared with \$9.93 a share in the previous year.

In his remarks to shareholders, President H. B. Thayer recommends that the authorized share capital of the company be increased from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000. He says: "The limit of the authorized share capital, with a reasonable reserve against the conversion of the convertible bonds issued, has been reached." This issue coming due in 1925 becomes convertible August 1, 1920, and the additional stock is necessary in order to provide against the remote contingency of complete conversion and to provide for a further issue of capital stock if and when it shall be found desirable.

Increased Rates Expected

Touching upon the question of rates, President Thayer says that the times being abnormal, the company is asking the public utilities commissions to protect the company by allowing such a margin of undivided profits as will provide for any contingency above whatever returns to the investor may prove necessary to attract capital. "We fully expect some increased rates, and we are prepared for increased expenses," he says.

"Whether the total of the dividends paid is too much or too little," President Thayer says, "is to be determined only by the market value of the shares and other securities of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The earnings must be enough to establish such market values as will make new shares or securities readily salable. As a rule, we have found the public willing to pay fair rates and rate-controlling bodies ready to authorize them."

Sales of the Western Electric Company, Inc., for 1919 aggregated \$135,000,000, of which \$70,000,000 were to the associated Bell companies, and \$65,000,000 to other customers. Starting the year with unfilled orders aggregating only \$26,200,000, and a poor prospect of new business, the company gained steadily from month to month, ending the year with the largest month's sales in its history, and unfilled orders aggregating \$47,000,000.

Rate of Earnings

President Thayer says in part: "Whether the present rate of earnings is sufficient for present times and conditions is debatable. In the Bell Telephone System taken as a whole, more than in any other utility, profits are conserved within the system for the benefit of the public and the stockholders. There are inter-company profits on use of patents, on engineering advice, etc., and on manufacturers, but either through the 4½ per cent payment or the dividends of the manufacturing company, these profits come into the treasury of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the financing company of the system. Except for the dividends on the small amount of stock of the associated companies in the hands of the public, all profits of the Bell Telephone System ultimately come to the treasury of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and all surplus over and above dividends is turned back into the system through investment in plant, particularly the long lines plant furnishing the intercommunication essential to universal service."

Capital Stock Increase

American Telephone & Telegraph shareholders will be asked to ratify a proposed increase in authorized capital from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, at a special meeting March 30. None of this stock will be offered to stockholders at this time.

The last increase in authorized capital stock was made in 1910, when the amount was increased from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Stock has been issued on conversion of bonds and offered to shareholders from time to time in the last 10 years.

At the end of 1919, \$441,981,200 of stock had been issued and was outstanding. This increase will make it possible for the company to finance in years to come through convertible bonds or sale of stock at the discretion of the directors.

UNABLE TO MOVE GRAIN CROP

MISNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Sixty thousand box cars are greatly needed to move what is left of last season's grain crop in the northwest, according to the monthly report of the ninth district Federal Reserve Bank. Farmers are still holding 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and an equal quantity of other grains. County elevators contain 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Minneapolis and Duluth terminals 11,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The following were yesterday's quotations for some of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange: Elec Star Bat 113, G Asphalt com 77%, Lehigh Nav 62½, Lake Superior 17, Phila Co 25%, Phila Co pfd 32, Phila Elect 24%, Phila Rap Tr 23%, Union Tract 24%, United Gas Imp 51.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	41	42½	40%	42%
Am Car & Fdry	130	130½	127%	130%
Am Inter Corp	89½	90	88%	89
Am Locom	24½	24	23½	24
Am Sud	121	124	124	124
Am T & Tel	97½	97½	97%	97%
Am Woolen	120½	120½	117	119%
Anaconda	56%	57	55½	57%
Atchison	83%	83½	82%	82
Att Gulf & W I	141	143	140½	143
Bald Loco	108½	110½	108	110%
B & O	38	38	37	37
Beth Steel	84%	85%	84	85%
Can Pacific	118½	120	117	119
Cent Leather	78½	79½	76½	79%
Chi. M & St P	38½	39½	38½	39
Chi. R. I. & Pac	28%	29%	28%	28%
China	33%	33½	33	33
Corn Products	79½	81½	78½	81½
Cuba Cane	46%	47%	45%	46%
Dand & Benson	108½	110½	108½	110%
Day Motors	24½	24	23½	23½
Goodrich	67	65½	66%	67
Int Paper	72½	73½	72	73½
Inspiration	54%	55	51½	51½
Kennecott	28½	28½	28½	28½
Marine	30%	30%	30%	30%
do pfd	82½	82	82	82
Midvale	44½	45½	43½	45%
Mex Pet	162½	170%	163	168
Mo Pacific	30½	30½	29½	30
N Y N H & H	31½	32	31½	32
No Pacific	77½	79½	77	79½
Pan Am Pet	81½	82½	80½	82½
do B	76%	77	76½	77
Penn	42½	42	42½	42½
Pierce-Arrow	52½	53½	51½	53
Reading	78½	78	75	75
Roy. Dutch N Y	89½	90½	88½	89½
Scarborough	39%	39½	38½	39½
So Railways	65½	65½	64½	65½
Studebaker	26½	26½	25½	26
Texas Co	82½	82	82	82
Texas & Pacific	37½	37	36½	37
Trans Oil	21½	22½	21½	22½
Union Pac	120½	120½	119	119
U S Rubber	94½	95	93½	95½
Westinghouse	50	50½	50	50½
Willys-Over	24½	24½	23½	24½
Worthington	71½	71½	70½	70½
Total sales	700,900	shares.		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	94.40	95.00	94.40	94.98
Lib 1½s	90.00	90.20	89.90	90.20
Lib 2 ½s	89.66	89.90	89.20	89.50
Lib 3 ½s	89.48	89.60	89.00	89.50
Lib 3 ½s	89.00	89.00	88.84	89.00
Lib 3 ½s	82.26	82.28	82.14	82.20
Victory 4 ½s	97.44	97.44	97.28	97.28
Victory 3 ½s	97.44	97.44	97.24	97.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-Fren	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Bordeaux	6½	8½	8½	8½
City of Lyons	8½	9½	9½	9½
City of Marseilles	8½	9½	9½	9½
U K King 5½s	92½	94	94	94
U K King 5½s	93½	93½	93½	93½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	97½	12	97	12
A A Ch com	86½	12½	85	12
Am Bosch	109½	110	109	110
Am Wool com	115½	118	115	118
Am Zinc	17½	18	17	18
Az Zinc	15½	15	15	15
Bath Fish	10	10	9½	10
Boston Elevated	63½	64	63	64
Boston & Maine	57½	54	57	54
Butte & Ship	24	24	23	24
Cal & Arizona	60½	61	59½	61
Cal & Hecda	34½	35	34	35
Copper Range	42	42	41	42
Davis-Daly	10½	10	10	10
East Butte	13½	13	13	13
East Mass	20	20	19	20
Granby	23	23	22	23
Gorton-Pew	27	27	26	27
Gray & Davis	32	32	31	32
Greene-Can	31½	32	31	32
I Cred com	41	41	40	41
Isle Royale	31	31	30	31
Lake Copper	31½	32	31	32
Mass Elec pfd	12	12	11	12
Mass Gas	7½	7	7	7
Mass Old Colony	8	8	7	8
Miami	21½	21	20½	21
Mohawk	32	34	32	34
Mullins Body	39½	40	39½	40
N Y N H & H	24%	24	23½	24
North Butte	16½	16	16	16
Old Dominion	31	31	30	31
Osecola	47	47	46	47
Parish & Bing	37½	38	37	38
Pond Creek	17½	17	16½	17
Protege	18½	18½	17½	18½

PLEA FOR "PAYMENT IN CANADIAN FUNDS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report from D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, voices surprise and disappointment at the conduct of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, who, in submitting dollar quotations to Australian importers, do not desire "that the financial adjustment would be on the basis of payment in Canadian funds."

Mr. Ross says, "Australian merchants frequently express surprise that quotations from Canada, by cable and by letter, stipulate 'payment in New York funds.' Some of the larger industries in the Dominion exporting to Australia are the chief offenders in thus creating a distinctly unfavorable impression with Australian buyers who are anxious to obtain a greater portion of their requirements from sources within the Empire."

"While admitting that it may at times be more advantageous, from a financial viewpoint, for some Canadian industries to have funds available in New York, yet it must be quite obvious that the Australian importer is fully aware of the difference between the United States and Canadian rates of conversion of the pound sterling, and can calculate his costs accordingly."

"By stipulating payment in New York, it causes an impression to the Australian buyer that the particular industry so quoting is dominated or controlled by United States capital, and it is disheartening to the trade commissioner," says Mr. Ross, "interviewing large importers, to be confronted with such a contention from day to day. Further, the explanation given is rarely acceptable, even to the most intelligent buyers, who are at a loss to understand why an exporting country is not disposed to accept payment in its own funds rather than (whatever the slight pecuniary advantage may be or otherwise) demand payment in the currency of another country." He adds that the reasons given are sufficient to demonstrate why it is eminently desirable that Canadian manufacturers and exporters, in exploiting and building up their overseas trade, should endeavor to establish the financial centers of the Dominion upon a stronger basis by quoting for payment in Canadian funds.

RALPH CONNOR ON AMERICAN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Rev. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, but more widely known as Ralph Connor, the writer of novels, who spent several years with the Canadian expeditionary force, was recently a visitor to the capital. In the course of a short interview Mr. Gordon said: "The people of the United States are whole-heartedly behind any move which will cement the cordial relations existing between their country and Canada, and I have no doubt, after making careful inquiry, that they will be quite ready to concede Canada her full status as a member of the League of Nations. I went to great pains to sound out the feeling toward the Dominion, and I say that anybody that does, by word or act, anything that tends to weaken the friendly feeling between these two great branches of the Anglo-Celtic race is doing no good and very much harm to Canada and the Empire. Only in unity and cooperation between these two great nations lies the very best hope for the world's advancement in right opinion and right action."

Blaming party politics for the present stand of the United States as regards the Peace Treaty, Mr. Gordon said: "When the United States gets over that, and it will be within the next three or four months, she will enter the League of Nations and take her rightful place. I have absolutely no doubt about that."

CANADIANS URGED TO INCREASE FOOD CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Addressing the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., a noted Canadian authority on agriculture, emphasized the need for greater production on the part of Canadian farmers, and said that it would probably take about two years for the production of breadstuffs to meet the world's requirements and leave over a moderate reserve as security against scarcity the following year. He urged economy both on the part of the individual and the nation. "There is not yet enough food in the world to meet the demand, to meet the actual needs," said Dr. Robertson. "We have not any reserves in sight. The nations of the world cannot afford at this stage, after the great war struggle for justice and fair play, to leave humanity exposed to the calamity of a poor crop all round, with no reserves to fall back upon."

"In Canada," he said, "to keep ourselves safe, and make ourselves strong in an economic sense, we must produce and save. The outlook for the Canadian farmer is bright, and he will make no mistake in producing for the maximum, for it will all be needed. While increased production can no longer be urged as a necessity of war, every man who has had an opportunity of learning the facts and studying the situation, is convinced that increased production is a necessity of peace."

NEW DRY DOCKS FOR VANCOUVER

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OTTAWA, Ontario—In regard to the construction of a dry dock in Vancouver harbor, attention has been drawn to the fact that this is not the only provision which the government is making for shipping on the Pacific

Ocean. It is also constructing as a government undertaking a first-class graving dock in the harbor of Esquimalt, near Victoria, British Columbia. This dock will have a length of 1150 feet, a clear width entrance of 125 feet, and a depth of water over sill at high water, ordinary spring tides, of 38 feet. The government already owns and operates a graving dock at Esquimalt, 430 feet long, with a 65-foot entrance, and depth over the sill of 28½ feet, so that, with this existing dock and the two new docks above referred to, the western Canadian seaboard will be splendidly equipped.

AMERICAN BANKERS' LARGE LOAN TO CHINA

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VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Among the passengers who sailed on the Empress of Asia from this port on Thursday was Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. He will visit both Japan and China. He said he would discuss with the Japanese banking group the detailed workings of the international group of bankers organized at Paris last May. If the present negotiations were concluded satisfactorily it would mean a loan to China of approximately \$20,000,000, apportioned equally between America and Japan, to be secured by specific Chinese revenues. Japan and America, he said, proposed to take care of what would ordinarily be the portions of France and Great Britain, assisting these nations just as they had assisted the United States in such matters in the past.

In regard to the exchange situation between Canada and the United States, he said, it was dependent on the rate of sterling exchange as between New York and London. It was not a condition that could be done away with by Canada and the United States independently of the situation existing between the United States and Great Britain. By all means, he declared, let Canada and Great Britain stop buying luxuries in the United States and encourage home manufactures to the greatest possible extent. Americans would be the first to be glad at the success of such a movement, but to make out of the exchange situation anything in the nature of a boycott of United States manufactures would not profit anyone, least of all, Canada. In conclusion he said: "We have none but the warmest feelings for Canada, and such a matter as this of exchange should not be allowed to interfere with the furtherance of these relations from any misunderstanding of the situation."

Nicholas Douty, the tenor, devoted a song recital to the composers of the middle west, and his choices were these: Edward MacDowell, "A Maid Sings Light" and "As the Gloaming Shadows"; Edward Horsman, "Life"; Walter Rummel, "June"; Ward Stephens, "In the Dawn of an Indian Sky"; A. Walter Kramer, "Swans"; Max Herzberg, "A Night in June"; Manz Zucca, "A-Whispering"; Ethelbert Nevin, "At Twilight"; Waller Zellner, "The Half-Ring Moon"; Nicholas Douty, "Fireflies"; H. T. Burleigh, "Her Eyes Twin Pools"; Marie Zimmerman, "Adoration"; Henry A. Matthews, "An Idyl of Arcady"; John Pringle Scott, "Repent Ye". Mr. Douty displayed acumen and thoughtful balance in the remarks interspersed between the lyrics. He extolled the genuine amateur, and reminded his hearers that John Alden Carpenter is a manufacturer and that Horsman kept a toy shop. In particular he paid tribute to MacDowell, and to the devotion of his wife in the early days of penury and struggle, even as in the foundation of the Peterborough Colony.

Maggie Teyle was "dancing shape, an image gay" to the patrons of the Philadelphia Orchestra, singing, with carefully molded enunciation, Chausson's poignant "Le Temps des Lilas" and, a suitable pendant, Duparc's dreamy and languorous "L'Invitation au Voyage." Goethe tells us that the master reveals himself by his knowledge of his own limitations, and Maggie Teyle is wise in not attempting the declamatory grandiloquence of a Matzenauer or a Schumann-Heink, choosing instead to reveal in petto an art of winsome picturesqueness in which her costume—this time a flowing robe of apricot—plays a considerable part.

The orchestra, for its share, played Walford Davies' "Solemn Melody." Elgar's "Enigma" variations and (in the connective Paris version) the overture and Venusberg music from "Tannhäuser." The music of Davies is churchly and British, and that is not meant as a covert implication of heaviness, for the polyphony is nobly spiritual, and the English conservation of temper is that of the best work in the great school of the cathedral anthem. It appropriately introduced the scholarly, and yet sprightly, diversity of Elgar's happy fancies woven round the initials of his friends; and after this decorous music the contrast was the more sharply accentuated by the Wagnerian finale of the program, with its complete abandon to pagan rapture in which the racing and leaping violins were the masters of the revelry. In the earlier proclamation of the "Pilgrims' Chorus" the tuba and the trombones were remarkably firm and cohesive. Hitherto when the talk has been of the brass division of the orchestra, the horns have usually been singled out for honorable mention; the heavier brasses week by week have been improving until now it is felt they cannot suffer by comparison with any in the land.

CINCINNATI MUSIC.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Mr. Ysaye's program for the symphony concert of the Cincinnati Orchestra on Friday, February 13, included what the program called three novelties and the Mozart symphony No. 39. Mr. Ysaye makes Mozart extremely lucid through a decided rallentando of the first two movements of this particular symphony, while whipping up the minuet and the finale to a brisk gait. Cincinnatians are always ready and eager to listen to the classics at no matter what length they may be presented. They took less kindly, however, to the alleged novelty of a Schumann concerto for violincello with orchestra, played by Capt. Fernand Pollain, late of the French Army. Opinion concentrated on the belief that, if the Schumann concerto had continued a novelty to Cincinnati concertgoers until last Friday, not much had been lost. The writing is vague in outline, uncertain in voicing. It has a rather pretty melody in what may be called the second part of the concerto, but since there is but one movement, with no indication why

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The feature of the joint recital of Mischa Elman and Eugene Ysaye was their performance, with Josef Bonime at the piano, of the Bach concerto for two violins. The slow movement of it is still ringing in my head. They had an audience as great as the Metropolitan Opera House would hold. It was almost amusing to see the deference of the younger master to the old. He remained discreetly in the background, like Lucia's confidante in the opera, when it came to the recalls; but while the music was in progress his violin took its full share of the melodic burden without usurpation. A "concertante" by Molique was played, and the surpassing skill of the performers invested the somewhat arid measures with an exuberant vitality. A long cadenza had been written by Mr. Ysaye, and this appendix was of such a vigorous and original character that presently the composition to which it was attached faded out of one's remembrance, and the cadenza became more important than the parent material. The audience enjoyed it greatly. One felt in the associative performance of the two artists that they were not competitive but conjunctive. They were not two virtuosos standing upon pedestals awaiting laurels, but two artists of one mind to set forth a message of profound appeal. Great philosophic dignity, a poised, sedate aloofness, was in the silent presence of Ysaye, even as when he played; and the fiery, restless mettlesomeness of Elman supplied a contrast that kept monotony afar. Josef Bonime's accompaniment was that of a mentality concentrated upon the task, and a technique never taken by surprise.

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WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, en route to Ottawa, has been in conference with Premier Norris of Manitoba in relation to claims the two provinces have in common on the Dominion Government. Representations to be made pressing for the handing over of the natural resources of the prairie provinces to the provincial administration were discussed. Strong opposition will be made to proposals to withdraw subsidies now paid to the provinces in cash in exchange for the timber, mineral, oil, land, and other natural assets at present administered by the Dominion. The reclamation of the Carrot River triangle was discussed. This is a low-lying tract some 600,000 acres in extent, two-thirds being in Saskatchewan and the balance in Manitoba. Dams and drainage would render practically all of it into fertile agricultural land but the key-works would have to be located in Manitoba territory. Manitoba is willing to undertake the work if the Saskatchewan territory is ceded to this Province, a proposition, however, which has not so far met with the approval of the Saskatchewan authorities.

MANITOBA'S HOUSING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The provincial government has announced that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be provided to meet the housing requirement of the Province for the coming year to enable workers to erect new dwellings, and to improve and repair existing houses. This is in addition to the \$1,000,000 provided by the Dominion Government for loans for similar purposes and ear-marked for Manitoba requirements.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

from its Canadian News Office

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In regard to the exchange situation between Canada and the United States, he said, it was dependent on the rate of sterling exchange as between New York and London. It was not a condition that could be done away with by Canada and the United States independently of the situation existing between the United States and Great Britain. By all means, he declared, let Canada and Great Britain stop buying luxuries in the United States and encourage home manufactures to the greatest possible extent. Americans would be the first to be glad at the success of such a movement, but to make out of the exchange situation anything in the nature of a boycott of United States manufactures would not profit anyone, least of all, Canada. In conclusion he said: "We have none but the warmest feelings for Canada, and such a matter as this of exchange should not be allowed to interfere with the furtherance of these relations from any misunderstanding of the situation."

RECENT STATISTICS ON CANADIAN TRADE

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OTTAWA, Ontario—Recent statistics of Canadian trade show that the country is taking advantage of the exchange rate in the United Kingdom. Canadian imports from the old country during the month of January were of greater value than in any single month in the history of the country. They totaled \$16,414,503, as compared with \$9,882,954 in December last and \$6,709,200 in January, 1919. The increase would appear to indicate that Canadian buyers are taking advantage of the exchange situation to make profitable purchases in Great Britain. In January Canada's exports to the British Isles were \$38,288,049.

Imports from the United States in January, however, despite the unfavorable exchange rate, showed no decline. The total value of imports was \$74,520,425, as against \$71,069,509 in December and \$59,379,127 in January, 1919. Exports to the United States in January were \$43,577,945 as compared with \$41,227,589 in the corresponding month of 1919. For the 10 months of the present fiscal year Canada's trade with Great Britain shows a favorable balance of \$357,500,000, an unfavorable balance of \$230,300,000 with the United States, and with all countries a favorable balance amounting to \$263,600,000.

PREMiers HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatchewan, en route to Ottawa, has been in conference with Premier Norris of Manitoba in relation to claims the two provinces have in common on the Dominion Government. Representations to be made pressing for the handing over of the natural resources of the prairie provinces to the provincial administration were discussed. Strong opposition will be made to proposals to withdraw subsidies now paid to the provinces in cash in exchange for the timber, mineral, oil, land, and other natural assets at present administered by the Dominion. The reclamation of the Carrot River triangle was discussed. This is a low-lying tract some 600,000 acres in extent, two-thirds being in Saskatchewan and the balance in Manitoba. Dams and drainage would render practically all of it into fertile agricultural land but the key-works would have to be located in Manitoba territory. Manitoba is willing to undertake the work if the Saskatchewan territory is ceded to this Province, a proposition, however, which has not so far met with the approval of the Saskatchewan authorities.

NEW DRY DOCKS FOR VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In regard to the construction of a dry dock in Vancouver harbor, attention has been drawn to the fact that this is not the only provision which the government is making for shipping on the Pacific

Ocean. It is also constructing as a government undertaking a first-class graving dock in the harbor of Esquimalt, near Victoria, British Columbia. This dock will have a length of 1150 feet, a clear width entrance of 125 feet, and a depth of water over sill at high water, ordinary spring tides, of 38 feet. The government already owns and operates a graving dock at Esquimalt, 430 feet long, with a 65-foot entrance, and depth over the sill of 28½ feet, so that, with this existing dock and the two new docks above referred to, the western Canadian seaboard will be splendidly equipped.

AMERICAN BANKERS' LARGE LOAN TO CHINA

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PLYMOUTH

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE LETTER OF THE LAW" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Letter of the Law," ("La Robe Rouge"), by Eugene Brieux, presented by John D. Williams, with Lionel Barrymore, the famous player, at the Criterion Theater, New York City, evening of February 23, 1920. The cast:

Madame Vagret	Zofie Tibbitts
Mothra	Leona Hogarth
Vagret	Russ Whytal
Catalina	Josephine Wehn
Urbano	Goldwin Patton
Madame Bimler	Maud Hosford
La Bonne	Edith Evans
Bonaparte	Charles N. Greene
Mouzon	Lionel Barrymore
Ardet	Charles Coghlan
Benoit	James P. Hagen
Jamier	Wallace Jackson
Mendoubieu	Frank Klingdon
Police Sergeant	Jacob Kingsberry
Man	Henry Krauss
Dressed	L. R. Wolfson
Etrechare	Charles White
Yanetta	Doris Rankin
Etrechare's Mother	Ada Boshell
Attorney-General of France	Lionel Hogarth

NEW YORK, New York—Eugene Brieux in "La Robe Rouge" aimed to write a stern criticism of certain judicial proceedings which obtain in France; and also a study of an individual case of professional crookedness. But he himself warned his audience that they would be greatly mistaken if they were to draw the dangerous conclusion that all French judges resemble Mouzon, and that they would be equally wrong were they to condemn too hastily the French code relating to criminal trials. Brieux saw that "in the struggle of society with the criminal," and these are his own words, "it is very difficult, perhaps impossible, for the legislator to hold in equal balance the rights of the individual as against the interests of society."

"The balance sometimes leans one way and sometimes the other," he continues, "and had I been an English citizen, instead of writing a play against the abuse of justice by a judge, I might have had to illustrate the same abuse by the lawyer."

A System Examined

To know what a playwright tried to do is essential to a just estimate of his accomplishment. "La Robe Rouge," then, is an examination of a judicial system which at times inflicts irreparable injustice on the innocent. Etrechare, the Basque peasant—who did not kill Goyetch, and who was finally acquitted of that charge, only to face the wreckage which the ruthless prosecution by Mouzon had brought upon his domestic affairs, is the victim of a judicial system so isolated from the influence of public opinion that it is liable with impunity to conduct its investigation of crime on the basis of political preferment and personal opinion rather than justice. Mouzon is the extreme example of the magistrate whose ambition to advance is pursued without scruple and regardless of injustice. Vagret, every bit as ambitious, eventually becomes just as extreme in his refusal to allow his equally sincere ambition to blind his sense of justice. Etrechare, his wife Yanetta, their children, and his mother are the pawns in this legal game. So hopelessly futile is the power of their innocence against the intrigue between cold legal machinery and personal ambition, that even after the law has acquitted them they are not pardoned. Mouzon has gone back 10 years to find a scandal in Yanetta's life. The law had freed her from it, but now the law recalls it to serve Mouzon's cruel purpose of making Etrechare confess. And when Etrechare, because of Vagret's integrity, himself goes free, the indiscretion which his wife had buried and which the parents forever, Yanetta revenges herself on Mouzon, with his own paper knife, and one French magistrate, at least, pays the extreme penalty for succumbing to the temptation of personal aggrandizement which the judicial system offers to him who will listen to it.

Liberally Adapted

This is good melodrama, better than one might expect from a propagandist.

The first and third acts are weak in interest, but the second and fourth are strong. The first is discursive, more talk being used than seems necessary to set the story going. But the second rivets the attention from the start, holds it gripped firmly through long scenes of cross-examination of Etrechare and Yanetta, culminating in a few flashing moments, when Yanetta's smoldering passions flare into one great outburst of flaming resentment against Mouzon. Upon her, too, depends the big moment of the last act, when the sneering Mouzon, smiling toward the door on the way to his hunting trip, is stopped short in his tracks by Yanetta's avenging hand.

The piece is not played exactly as written. The director, Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, had no hesitation in cutting and rearranging Brieux's text to make it more readily intelligible to American auditors. The French legal system is not grasped in one sitting by those who know only the American system. In the United States the term magistrate is synonymous with that of judge, and a play about the law, without a district attorney, is a puzzling thing. The director did not go so far as to call Mouzon a district attorney rather than a magistrate, but the "third degree" procedure of the second act brought Brieux's indictment of the "rigorous law" which "is often rigorous injustice" close home to Americans who know something of the "harmless" and "kind" law of the land. The play, which was "guacho" in Incalce and became "gaucho" by a

slight alteration of the title, is a well-known phenomenon of language—the metathesis of the accented vowel.

The gauchos, then, is surrounded by an atmosphere of bravery, solitude, self-dependence, even outlawry. He is the pioneer of the new lands, the bandit with a code of honor all his own, the symbol of the departing era and the desperate, slowly losing spirit of the past. At times he appears in brutal guise, as in the famous study of Sarmiento, entitled "Facundo"; more usually, however, he provides the basis for a copious literature in which his romantic, poetic, dramatic

MR. HENRY AINLEY TALKS OF HIS PLANS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—It was the day of a matinée of "Julius Caesar." The day's activities at St. James's Theater were beginning. In the center of Mr. Ainley's private room the actor-manager himself stood, talking with one of his collaborators. A lady secretary moved noiselessly about. It was a comfortable little room, with a desk in it and an arm chair. On the walls

to encourage English traditions. As the clergyman said: "If you make but one convert, it is enough!" Yet there are difficulties. That was 20 years ago, and, as I should not care now to play Paolo, I must find an actor for him. Time will show. Meanwhile we are very glad to be back in this old theater again. Look! Here is something we have dug out." Mr. Ainley stood before the framed play-bill of 1836, already alluded to.

"I mean to make a long stay here—till the end of my career, if the public will support us; and we are having our performances filed in long bills, like this; but we mean to get back yet nearer to the old form you see there. Here is another reminiscence of things past—Mr. Bell, our producer, is an officer of the Naval Flying Corps. He was in the King George V under Admiral de Robeck. And now—good-by!"

The interviewer left Mr. Ainley's room with the conviction that the happy future of St. James's Theater, under the present management, is well assured.

GEORGE ARLISS IN "POLDEKIN"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Jane Clegg" play in three acts by St. John Ervine presented by the Theater Guild at the Garrick Theater, New York, week of February 23, 1920. The cast:

Henry Clegg	Dudley Digges
Jane Clegg	Margaretta Scott
Jannie	Russell Hewitt
Mr. Clegg	Jean Bailey
Mate	Mr. Andrew Leigh
Boatwoman	Mr. Donald Low
Achillas (Egyptian)	Mr. A. K. Phillips
Lucius Septimus	Mr. S. King Lowry

NEW YORK, New York—Ervin, as humorist, likes to catch people unawares and make them laugh at the most serious things, just as though he were Harlequin going around with a powder-keg under his arm, and amusing spectators by setting off a charge every now and then under the very foundations of virtue and piety. He has a knack of making us accept, momentarily, the most stupendous sort of ethical fallacies, causing us to renounce, as foolish, maxims which we have always held inviolate. We may watch his motions as closely as we will, he seldom fails to take us by surprise when he sets out to; yet somehow he manages never, practically, to offend us. Some would define his humor as sheer irony. But that will hardly do, for whatever he says or rather, puts into the mouths of his characters to say as is free from any trace of pessimism as can be imagined. Others would call it satire; but that is beside the mark, too; because he refrains, almost invariably, from denouncing either persons or institutions. The best way, no doubt, is to call it good fun and take chances on the harm.

Large Sense of Humor

But this author is master of a trick which transcends the purely theatrical, and he has a larger humor than is expressed in mere situation and dialogue. He takes us through amusing episode after amusing episode, only to leave us aware at the end that what we have been up to all the time is not laughing but thinking.

Jane Clegg, one of the greatest of heroines, without question, to be developed out of the little theater movement, is herself a most persistent thinker. She thinks something is wrong about her husband, who is a clerk and salesman by day and a lighthearted away from home by night. The audience would like to tell her that he's attached to a certain Nellie, who lives at the other end of the town, instead of her. But she must needs think the problem out in her own way. She surmises that her husband sometimes twists statements of fact about money out of correct alignment. The audience would like to inform her that he is a thoroughgoing liar, to say nothing of thief. But she must think that out, too. Finally, Jane's intellect compels the character of her husband entirely, or seems to. But she, and the audience along with her, are wrong. And here, at the last moment, the humor of the play does perform take on a tinge of irony. For Clegg, whom Jane is ordering to leave the house for good, and whom the audience is ready to shout at in derision, explains, like a polite god out of the machine, that he stole his employer's money, and indirectly his wife's, in order to embark with Nellie for lands across the ocean.

The Fine Acting

No better pair of actors is to be seen in New York than Miss Wickerly as Jane and Mr. Digges as Clegg. No production with a more persuasive illusion of actual family life is to be found on any Broadway stage than the one which Emmanuel Reicher, the Theatre Guild director, has provided. Simplicity and naturalness are no names for the performance given by the two principals and their accomplished associates, notably Miss Westley as the mother and Mr. Munce, Clegg's friend from the race track. One hardly likes to think of it all as being done over and over again, night after night, but prefers to fancy that it just happens the time one sees it and then and there becomes history.

THEATRICAL NOTES

It is reported from Madrid that at a date as yet unspecified the theaters are to close in protest against the new tax placed upon them by the national budget. The action has been favorably voted upon by a large number of owners, producers, managers and theatrical folk.

Sarah Bernhardt reappeared on the stage at Lyons, France, January 27, in René Fauchon's new play, "Rossini." She acts the composer's mother. Fauchon acts the poetess Rossini.

The beginning of February saw several new plays presented for the first time in the West End theaters of London. "Mr. Todd's Experiment" at the Queen's, "Tea for Three" at the Haymarket, "Pretty Peggy" at the Princes, "Just Like Judy" at St. Martin's, and "Mumsey" at The Little Theater, which is now completely restored and reconstructed.

The action is thus seen to be slender for filling out a four-act drama, but this is intentionally so. What Mr. Tarkington is desirous of emphasizing is the destructive nature of Bolshevism as contrasted with the construction of the play.

There are three revivals: Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" at the Royal, Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Aldwych, and Matheson Lang's presentation of "Othello" at the New, with Arthur Bourchier as Iago.

"POMPEY THE GREAT" PRESENTED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Pompey the Great" tragedy by John Masefield, presented at St. Martin's Theater, London. The cast:

Antista	Miss Constance Robertson
Philip	Mr. Harvey Adams
Cornelia	Miss Esme Biddle
Julia	Miss Ruth Taylor
Q. C. Metellus Plus Scipio	Mr. S. A. Cookson
Cneius Pompeius Magnus called Pompey the Great	Sir Frank Benson
Cneius Pompeius Theophanes	Mr. John R. Collins

Marcus Porcius Cato	Mr. Harold V. Nelson
A. Gaulish Lancer	Mr. A. C. Butte
L. Domitius Ahenobarbus	Mr. Matthew Boulton
Cotta, a Centurion	Mr. Harold V. Nelson

Marcus Aciulus Glabrio	Mr. Frank J. Randall
Lucius Lucretius	Mr. Douglas Burbridge
P. Lentulus Spinther	Mr. Lloyd Pearson
A Ship Captain	Mr. T. G. Bailey
A Boy	Mr. Andrew Leigh
Mate	Mr. G. R. Spragg
Boatwoman	Mr. Donald Low
Achillas (Egyptian)	Mr. A. K. Phillips
Lucius Septimus	Mr. S. King Lowry

LONDON, England—That the production of Mr. Masefield's prose tragedy, "Pompey the Great," at St. Martin's should synchronize with the run of "Julius Caesar" at St. James's is very fitting. The events dealt with in Shakespeare's play follow close upon those set forth in the modern work, Pompey having been slain B.C. 48, and his successor, Julius Caesar, some four years later. Shakespeare, as all the world knows, was not concerned to portray with accuracy historical events or historical character. His Brutus and his Julius Caesar show little or no resemblance to the men whose names they bear, since the effective illustration of his theme was always the great dramatist's first consideration.

History and Drama

Mr. Masefield, seeking in the same Roman period a subject for tragedy, has chosen, after the modern manner to keep close to historic fact; thereby, as it chances, he weakens his play.

Conflict, whether of will or of personality, or both, is of the essence of drama; and the absence from the stage, through Pompey's principal and dominating antagonist, leaves the element of conflict to his generals, and to his rival's various emissaries, who are but minor personages of the play. What would become of Shakespeare's Caesar did Antony, Julius, Brutus, and Cassius, not face one another upon the boards? Would Abraham Lincoln have filled the Lyric Theater at Hammersmith, for so many months, had the author not been able—with or without wresting historic fact to his purpose—to confront his hero with the more formidable adversaries of his policy?

Tis there, we think, that Mr. Masefield's noble tragedy somewhat fails. Yet, considered from another point of view, his Pompey does not—any more than did the man of history—call for very powerful opposition. The Roman Pompey was not, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, a big man. With Caesar as his ally, he might make a great figure; alone, he was not strong enough to stand. In Froude's words: "He had acquired a position by his negative virtues which was above his natural level, and misled him into overrating his capabilities." His was the tragedy, so often repeated in this world, as on the stage—vide "Hamlet," "Richard II," "The Pretenders"—of a weak, well-meaning man thrust by circumstances into a position to which he was unequal. At heart a lover of peace, high minded and profoundly idealistic, he fell, amid the ruins of a constitution which had been undermined by the villainies of its representatives.

All this Mr. Masefield has faithfully portrayed in that vigorous, pithy, yet poetical prose—full of vivid imagery and far-ranging thought—of which he is master. So poetically, indeed, is the tragedy written, and so welcome are the occasional lines of song put into the mouths of soldiers or of sailors, as chorus, that one wishes that Mr. Masefield had gone one step further, and given us a drama in verse. That he could have strengthened his work thereby, one feels confident. The theme calls for more relief, for more music. As it stands, one must be content with profusion of such thoughts as "the kingly mind lives always in a kingly city," and "there is a kind of nobleness blowing about the world."

Ovation for Sir Frank

A full house accorded Sir Frank Benson an ovation when he came on the stage as Pompey and proceeded to give an excellent rendering of a character well suited to his refined and intellectual style. Sir Frank has shown of late years a tendency sometimes to intone his lines, but—that drawback forgotten—he spoke with much power and feeling the noble words allotted to him, and enunciated with a finish and clearness of diction that was a lesson to many a young actor.

Sir Frank Benson was called at the close. After making his bow, in company with the producer, he gave—the author being absent—a neat little speech of thanks to everyone who had started the ship upon so prosperous voyage. Incidentally he told how, taking one day to Mr. Masefield concerning the origins of his play, he—Sir Frank—said: "You had, surely, our Empire in mind when you came to you." "No," Ned a poet, "I was

Nevertheless, no Captain Capo, the two Roman plays now running in London can fail to observe the fact that the problems of history, though in varied forms, do recur again and again the world over.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by White, New York

Lionel Barrymore as Mouzon in "The Letter of the Law"

possibilities are exploited by the new world authors.

In order to understand the gauchos in the drama—particularly as he has been used in the drama of Argentina—it is necessary to know something of the evolution of the gauchos in the nation's poetry. The "payader," or "canter," of the gauchos, is their troubadour, the improvising bard who sings their exploits and spreads their glory. He is himself a derivative of a mediaeval Andalusian type. The Argentine writers who have enshrined the gauchos in the nation's poetry stand among the most famous of their country's literature. From the fourth decade of the nineteenth century down to the very dawn of the twentieth, there has been a notable succession of gauchos poems. J. M. Gutierrez's "Amores del Payador" ("Loves of the Payador") appeared in 1838. Mitre's gaUCHO poems, introducing the legendary figure of Santos Vega, came out in 1844. Acasius's widely read "Santos Vega" treats the same mythical figure in a verse novel. Del Campo's "Fausto" is a masterpiece of gauchito humor, centering about a remarkably comical account of a gauchito's attendance at the opera while Jose Hernandez's "Martin Fierro" is even better known.

In addition to the changes already mentioned, the episode of the servant Catalina explaining the agglutinative "shorts" and dark blue blazer of his Oxford days, when he was one of the best runners at the university. It served as a reminder that Mr. Ainley, in common with so many other Shakespearean actors of today, has not forgotten that he was graduated from the Benson school.

Upon the opposite wall was further evidence that the new manager has all the actor's respect for tradition—a framed play-bill of St. James's Theater with Brahms's name upon it, and the date 1836. At that time the house was somewhat under a cloud, with a reputation for producing dramas "devoid of plot, character, or dialogue," played moreover to "the dullest of all audiences that nightly assemble here" (Examiner Nov. 27, 1837). But all that is ancient history. St. James's today—play, player, and audience—is very much alive.

"We are a happy organization here," Mr. Ainley said. "Everything is working smoothly, and we are very delighted, indeed, to have Miss Lilian Braithwaite among us."

"Nearly all the actor-managers, Mr. Ainley, as you know, have played Brutus. Have you Brutus in mind for yourself?"

It should be recalled that the payader had always been a strong attraction at the Argentine circus, and it is from the circus that the gauchito play takes its origin. Eduardo Gutierrez had written a novel on the ever fertile theme, entitled, from the name of one of the great gauchito types, "Juan Moreira." It occurred to him to adapt the action to one of the regular circus pantomimes, during which tricks were performed in the arena and related to the action. From pantomime to dialogue, and from circus connections to independent import was the logical step, and surely enough it was taken, until very soon a genuine gauchito drama had developed. The plays were especially popular in Argentina and Uruguay, and indeed led the way to drama treating of lower class themes and manners.

THE HOME FORUM

Sunset in the Grand Cañon

About the time for the sun to set, I strolled along the rim wall to look into the cañon. I was beginning to feel something of its character and had growing impressions. Dark purple smoke veiled the clefts deep down into the mesas. I walked along to where points of cliff ran out like capes and peninsulas all seamed, cracked, wrinkled, scarred, and yellow with age, with shattered, toppling ruins of rocks ready at a touch to go thundering down. I could not resist the temptation to crawl out to the farthest point, even though . . . when once seated on a bare promontory, two hundred feet from the regular rim wall, I felt isolated, marooned.

The sun, a liquid red globe, had just touched its under side to the pink cliffs of Utah and fired a crimson flood of light over the wonderland mountains, plateaus, escarpments, mesas, domes, and turrets of the gorge. The rim wall of Powell's Plateau was a thin streak of fire, the timber above like grass of gold, and the long slopes below shaded from bright to dark Point Sublime, bold and bare, ran out toward the plateau, jealously reaching for the sun. The Temple of Vishnu lay bathed in vapor clouds, and the Shinumo Altar shone with rays of glory.

The beginning of the wondrous transformation, the dropping of the day's curtain, was a rare and perfect moment. As the golden splendor sought out a peak, or mesa, or escarpment, I gave it a name to suit my fancy; and as, flushing, fading, its glory changed, sometimes I rechristened it. Jupiter's Chariot, brazen-wheeled, stood ready to roll into the clouds . . . Castor and Pollux clasped hands over a Stygian river . . . Dusk, a bold, black dome, was shrouded by the shadow of a giant mesa. The Star of Bethlehem glittered from the brow of Point Sublime. The Wraith, fleecy, feathered curtain of mist, floated down among the ruins of castles and palaces like the ghost of a goddess. Vales of Twilight, dim, dark ravines . . . led into purple night.

The last rosy gleam faded from the tip of Point Sublime; and as if that were a signal in all the clefts and cañons below, purple, shadowy clouds marshaled their forces and began to sweep upon the battlements, to swing colossal wings into amphitheaters, slowly to inclose the magical sentinels. Night intervened, and a moving, changing, silent chaos ensued under the bright stars.—Zane Grey.

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"As a Little Child"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE tenth chapter of Mark there is recorded the tender story of Jesus blessing the little children, during which he uttered the luminous words, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as little child, he shall not enter therein." Here the Master has again used one of those many metaphors which have been interpreted in many ways from many angles of vision. The meaning of this particular one, however, has never been regarded as unduly obscure, for the average person feels that he understands what Jesus meant by it. It is quite clear to every one that a little child typifies innocence, purity, trust, all of them spiritual qualities. But to the student of Christian Science there is a still deeper significance in this figure of speech and one which is discerned only through a comprehension of metaphysics.

Precisely what is the outstanding characteristic of a little child as distinguished from an adult? Obviously it is the absence in the former of what we know as human experience. To the student of Christian Science there is a still deeper significance in this figure of speech and one which is discerned only through a comprehension of metaphysics.

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Precisely

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Railroad and the Personal Equation

The President has signed the Railroad Bill, and, as a result, at the first minute of yesterday morning the various systems in the United States returned, from the position of national control, in which they had been placed by the war, to private ownership. The demand of the railroad men for nationalization has, therefore, been definitely refused, just as it has already been refused by the government in England. In France, where a sort of dual control exists, the disagreement between the different managements and the workers has culminated in the usual strike. Quite recently there has been the same turmoil both in Spain and Germany, so that there is no difficulty at all in reaching the conclusion that the whole railroad world is in a state of commotion.

No doubt this is very largely a reflection of the state of mental unrest prevailing everywhere, but it has a peculiar significance all the same. It is a phenomenon which has been noted as of regular occurrence, that every great war is followed by a more or less dangerous period of social and industrial reconstruction. This was markedly so after the signing of the Peace of Utrecht, and even more markedly so, a century later, after Waterloo. That the unrest of this period of difficulty has never been so violent or so widespread as today, is due to a sufficiency of obvious reasons, but this does not entirely account for the conditions prevailing over the railroad systems of the world. To find the roots of these conditions it is necessary to dig a little deeper.

First, then, the railroads are an industry of particular national and international importance. They are what the man in the street, with his intense delight in finding a catch-phrase, and then working it to death, would call a pivotal industry. Even if that man in the street should never move out of his native village, he is dimly conscious that both he and the village are largely dependent upon the railroads. This is, no doubt, partly due to the daily object lessons of the smoking engine and the crashing siding, which render the railroads far more real and familiar, to the average man, than the great liners and ocean tramps, or the shafts and chimneys of the mining districts. In this way a quaint sort of prestige has attached itself to the railroad unions. They have assumed something of the "You cannot do without me" air of the medieval smith, and they seem occasionally to forget the coal-field as completely as the smith was apt to forget the hammer-pounds.

Then, again, the railroads, unconsciously in a way, have entered deeply into politics. They have a great vote to deliver, and they are admirably organized for its delivery. Now the statesman may ignore votes, it is the courage to do that that largely constitutes statesmanship, but the politician rarely does anything of the sort, and so, in a rather disconcerting way, the railroads have a tendency to intrude themselves into politics, and so to complicate the political situation. It is just this tendency which is manifesting itself, the world over, at the present moment. We are so important, urge the railwaymen, that our interests should be considered practically before all others, and the new era of nationalization should begin with the companies for which we work. Then comes the somewhat threatening addendum: If you do not meet our demands we shall strike.

But the difficulty does not end here. Just as the growth of an empire may make the question of a protective tariff a problem within that empire—the British Commonwealth is face to face with this very problem today—so the extraordinary success of the railroad unions, and the colossal dimensions of the railroad world, have raised up an opponent to the nationalizationist in the person of the syndicalist. The syndicalist may be described as a return to type. He merely proposes to substitute the railroad worker for the shareholder, and to carry on the railroads in the interests of the new shareholders precisely as they were carried on in the interests of the old. This idea, human nature being what it is, opens up a delightful prospect of the transfer of the war of Capital and Labor to the industries, the collier demanding the last cent for his coal and the farmer for whatever he can raise on his farm, the railroad syndicate and the shipping syndicate requiring the very utmost for transportation, whilst an unfortunate central bureau attempts to coordinate prices, under the threat of strikes from the clothiers, the iron founders, and the bakers, if their prices are directly or indirectly affected.

Meantime, however, the immediate demand is that the railroads should be taken out of the category of competition, and nationalized as a great state industry. Now this may or may not be a good thing, but let no person make any mistake as to what it means: it means a tremendous strike along the road the end of which is state Socialism, but it does not mean the end of strikes. At this present moment a great strike is faging on the French lines, the end in which has been taken, not by the employees of the private companies, but by those of the State-Railroads. The recent strike in Great Britain was ordered and fought out by the unions whilst the lines were entirely under the control of the State, and the same conditions have led to the same results in the United States. Human nature is human nature, the phrase is not less true because it is true. The nationalization of railroads may purify railroad finance by extinguishing a source of private profit, but it will not purify men's hearts or remove any of the selfish causes of future trouble. It may, on the contrary, not inconceivably, add to these.

Does any person imagine, for instance, that other workers, in other fields, are going to be satisfied with less than the terms of the best government service, or that any government can continue, for long, logically or successfully, to resist such claims? Why should a letter carrier work for less than a railroad man, and why should the post office be, anywhere, a government service and the telegraph office not? Any person who thinks at all can

see the logical and inevitable consequences of so great a change, and must make up his mind whether he desires it or not.

The Accountants and Miss Harris Smith

THE step taken recently by the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, in Great Britain, in electing Miss Harris Smith an honorary member of the society marks the final breaking down of yet another barrier between women and the professions. Here, as elsewhere, the struggle has been a long one. As far back as 1889, Miss Harris Smith applied to the society, then comparatively newly formed, and considered more liberal than the older Institute of Chartered Accountants, for admission to its membership. At that time, just over thirty years ago, the practice of women engaging in business, in any capacity, was still looked upon with a considerable degree of disfavor, and met with very pronounced opposition. A woman entering upon a business vocation was regarded as doing something very much out of the usual, and teaching was about the only profession she could engage in as a matter of course.

For several years before 1889, however, Miss Harris Smith had been carrying on the work of an accountant, and carrying it on with remarkable success. When, therefore, she sought the recognition of membership from the Incorporated Society, she sought it entirely on her merits as a practicing accountant.

In making her application, Miss Smith left no doubt on this score. She laid her business before the society, showed exactly the class of work she was capable of doing and the kind of trust that was reposed in her, and, in a characteristic letter, asked for "justice and equality." She had no desire, she said, to set up in opposition to men, but she recognized that there was a wide field of usefulness for a woman in the accounting profession, especially in the direction of helping other women just starting in business. Therefore, she desired to qualify in every way possible. In spite of all this, however, her application was refused, entirely on account of her sex.

Like all true pioneers, Miss Harris Smith was in no wise disconcerted by this refusal. Accountancy was not a closed profession, and she set about to show that she could accomplish without membership of a recognized society everything that an accountant might be expected to accomplish. Moreover, all through the long-drawn-out effort made in the nineties of last century by accountants legally to "close" the profession against women, Miss Smith worked steadily in opposition to the movement. Not only did she write against the proposal with great ability, but she devoted much of her time to interviewing members of Parliament, thus assuring their fullest enlightenment on the subject from the women's point of view. In every way, in fact, Miss Smith kept the path open, and awaited confidently the inevitable triumph of her contentions.

The first installment of this triumph came toward the end of 1918, shortly before the passing of the act enfranchising women, when the Incorporated Society secured the amendment of its charter so as to enable the society to admit women. The crowning of her work was signalized, the other day, when the society made the fullest amende in its power by electing Miss Smith one of its honorary members.

Canadian Trade

THE speech made recently before the members of the Ottawa Board of Trade by the Hon. Arthur Meighan, Canadian Minister of the Interior, on the effect of the war upon the world's trade must have contributed considerably to the clarifying of a complex question. When Dean Swift wrote his famous Drapier's Letters, some 300 years ago, he traded quite unblushingly, and with overwhelming success, upon the popular conviction as to the inscrutable mystery of finance. It was, of course, a popular conviction long before Swift's day, and it has remained a popular conviction ever since. There is, perhaps, no more common phrase today than "the mystery of the exchange." Mr. Meighan, however, dealt with the matter with the ease of a man to whom it presents no mysteries or difficulties, and his elucidation of the question, as far as it concerned Great Britain, was a very able piece of work.

Perhaps the most generally useful part of Mr. Meighan's speech, however, was that wherein he sought to present a picture of the tremendous changes which the past few years have brought about in the allocation of the world's business. Nations, Mr. Meighan declared, which were believed to have strange holds have been compelled to take a lesser share. Others have forged to the front. Commodities that, in other years, moved from east to west, now move from west to east. Centers of population have shifted. Areas of consumption have changed, and it is as yet quite problematical what the sorting out will be when the world attains, once again, to normal conditions.

Canada, of course, is one of those countries which have "forged ahead," as far as trade is concerned. In spite of the tremendous demand which the war made upon her, upon her man-power, and upon her other resources, the volume of Canadian trade has steadily increased. Indeed, the latest returns available show that, for the calendar year 1919, all records have been broken, and that Canada has, today, a very large trade balance in her favor. The total trade for the year amounted to \$2,235,928,072. The exports amounted to \$1,204,920,372 and the imports to \$941,007,700, leaving a balance in favor of the Dominion of \$353,812,672. This balance in favor of Canada has been mostly secured through her trade with Great Britain, the imports from Great Britain being \$87,516,819, as against exports to the value of \$528,035,140. On the other hand, where the United States is concerned the position is reversed. Canada, unable to procure goods in sufficient quantities from other sources, has been buying from the United States very greatly in excess of her exports, so much so, indeed, that her adverse balance with the United States is not far short of the balance in her favor with the United Kingdom.

All these conditions are matters for readjustment,

within the next few years. But, in regard to this readjustment, one fact stands out with abundant clearness, namely, that all countries have an opportunity to gain in the process. The great need of the world today is production. It is a lesson that is being expounded from the platforms of every country. Mr. Meighan was right when he remarked, as he did at Ottawa the other day, that whilst Canada had doubled her trade within the past six years, there was no reason why she should not double it again within the next three.

China, Japan, and the Opium Traffic

FROM time to time, attention has been directed in this paper to a peculiarly shameless phase of the Japanese "method" in China, namely, the deliberate attempt to enslave the country by means of a carefully organized illicit trade in opium and its derivatives. The charge which this involves is one which the Japanese authorities indignantly deny, and the Japanese propagandists seek to discredit with ridicule. But the existence of the trade is, of course, beyond dispute. A record of its character and extent has been made by several well-known authorities, and finds a place in the United States' official report on the matter.

In that report, which related chiefly to Manchuria, it was pointed out that it was always possible for the lowest class of Chinese laborer to purchase an injection from any of the so-called Japanese drug stores at an average price of 2 cents in American money. The same report declared that the customs statistics concerning the importation of morphine into Manchuria could not be relied upon, "owing to the enormous quantities brought into the country illicitly from Japanese sources."

The latest news on the subject is significant. It shows that, in spite of the really valiant effort being made by the Chinese to cope with the evil, and enforce the anti-opium laws, the traffic amongst the Chinese themselves, where the influence of Japan predominates, is spreading rapidly. Thus, the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking recently received a copy of a list, presented to the Civil Governor of Tsinan, showing the number of dealers of morphine in the city. There were ninety-six in all, fifty-two Japanese, thirty-nine Chinese, and five Russians. The Civil Governor at once took action against the Chinese, but the Japanese dealers, owing to Japan's "extraterritorial rights," can only be dealt with by the Japanese authorities. So far, no move has been made against them.

When Washington Got His LL.D.'s

AFTER all, it appears that Lincoln was not by any means the first American to express the opinion that the character and achievements of Washington were beyond the eulogistic powers of ordinary men. Thanks to the disclosures of Washingtoniana that accompany the celebration of February 22 as Washington Day, it seems clear that no less a personage than Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, took pains to say, in a letter written to Washington himself, under date of April 26, 1781, "We cannot add to the Accumulation of Glory which shines around the Name of Washington." President Stiles, however, did not carry this view to its logical conclusion, for the very object of his letter, in spite of the high compliment implied in the words here quoted, was to propose the addition to the laurels, already then accumulated, of one more wreath in the form of an honorary degree from Yale. And Washington, obviously not insensible to the honor, or to the import of the admiring educator's compliment, willingly accepted.

There is much of the old-fashioned courtesy in the formal phrases of the letters exchanged between the college president and the commander-in-chief of the young nation's army. As quoted in a recent issue of the Yale News, with words over-capitalized and much abbreviated according to the old custom, they take the reader back indeed to a bygone time, but they bring home to him the fact that the American national hero of the moment, in all the flush of a great victory at arms, was yet of a nature to put aside indignantly the suggestion of one Colonel Nicola, that he should allow himself to be named king, at the same time that he accepted a New England academic tribute in a fashion that perhaps established a precedent for a method of conferring honors in a country that recognizes no royalty of birth.

President Stiles' letter, conveying to the distinguished recipient the pleasing knowledge that the "Presd't & Fellows" of Yale were "ambitious of the honor of enrolling his Name in our Register & Archives, among those whose literary merits entitle them to the highest academical Dignities," in short, to the "Degree of the Doctorate of Laws," was answered on May 15, following, with due appreciation of "the polite manner in which you are pleased to request my acceptance of this distinguished mark of favor" and with the expression of a wish that Yale might become "a useful seminary of learning" and that President Stiles might be, in the hands of Providence, "the happy instrument for making it advancive of the happiness of mankind." Thus it came about that George Washington became an honorary graduate of Yale in December, 1781, with the title LL. D.

On first thought, one might imagine the dignified general proceeding in solemn state to the halls of the university to receive his honor. But a little examination of the surrounding events leads to the inference that he received his degree by the hand of another, probably the Colonel Humphrey mentioned in a subsequent letter of President Stiles. The date, December, 1781, also takes on new meaning in the light of other occurrences of the time. Washington had won the victory of Yorktown in mid-October. His success there was recognized throughout the states as virtually ending the War of Revolution, and the country was for a time given over to rejoicing. Washington was the hero of the hour. He had left the army immediately after the Cornwallis surrender, and had betaken himself to Philadelphia, to report in person to the Congress. Yale's tribute, therefore, was given as a laurel wreath to one who was looked upon as the deliverer of his country,

the "Defender of the Liberty & Rights of Humanity" as well as "the Maecenas of Science & Literature."

And after all, the degree from Yale came as a fitting complement to the similar degree conferred by Harvard five years earlier. As the one marked Washington's service in bringing the war for American independence to a successful culmination, so the other was a token of the general appreciation of his leadership in securing the initial victory and forcing the evacuation of Boston. Strange times, in a way, for attention to academic honors, while the country was so earnestly preoccupied with war! Yet both colleges were rather intimately associated with outstanding events of the war period. And although Harvard antedated Yale in the conferring of honors upon the nation's first great military leader, in granting him, on March 17, 1776, what appears to have been the first honorary degree, barring one, ever voted there, Yale has the priority in the matter of actual-visitation, since Washington was entertained there over the night of June 28, 1775, when, with Charles Lee, then newly made a major-general, he was on his way to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take command of the American army, just outside the gates of Harvard, on July 2.

Editorial Notes

WITH quotations for Liberty Bonds shading off noticeably from par, a certain class of so-called "small" holders are apparently tempted to sell, on a "stop loss" basis. Perhaps any of that sort might do well to consider, however, that the United States is not likely to go bankrupt, and failing such contingency, its bonds are good for both principal and interest. And the rate of return on them, at present prices, is rather better than any savings bank is accustomed to pay.

IN a recent series of meetings in which something like 2000 students of Yale University were stirred to a realization of religion as a potent force in life, undergraduates were brought face to face with such questions as these: "If everywhere people acknowledge that the teachings of Christ are true, why do they not adopt them and live them in their own lives?" "Do you realize what would be the tremendous significance here at Yale if we were to have a moral springtime and allow our moral natures to thaw out?" Answers might be interesting, too, if drawn from other circles than merely those centering in the Yale undergraduate meetings.

THE yellow primrose by the water's brim, and elsewhere, no longer is allowed to retain its former characteristics. It is to be endowed with some of the uncomfortable experiences from which heretofore the vegetable world was considered immune. Experiments showing how flowers wake or sleep, how vegetables are abashed or roots are riotous, make one inclined to apologize to Mr. Punch for ever having smiled aloud at the gentleman, mentioned in his pages, whose recipe for catching a rabbit was to get behind a hedge and make a noise like a turnip.

A PENNY account book, some paste, and the stamps from grown-ups' letters represented the beginning of a celebrated collection of stamps now housed in the British Museum. Children of the present day have abandoned paste, and have a larger selection of stamps to draw from than their grandfathers and grandmothers. For instance, before 1864 a solitary stamp would have adorned the page adjudicated to Poland. Within the last fourteen months, over 300 varieties have been issued, and there seems no reason to believe that the flow will cease.

IT is pleasant to think of ancient Strasbourg as once more, as of old, a center of learning. In the sixteenth century Strasbourg took its place among the notable educational centers. The French Revolution put an end to its activities. Napoleon tried to revive it as an Imperial Academy, but its glory had departed. The French Parliament is asked now to make a state grant of a large sum, and, under new and wider ideals, the investment may turn out one of the best.

THE latest charge against prohibition is that the difficulties of its enforcement have driven the commissioner of internal revenue out of his job. Before this announcement is allowed to add any great momentum to the present anti-prohibition drive, however, readers may well put alongside it that other announcement that the commissioner is preparing to become manager for the former Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, in the coming presidential campaign.

"NULLIFICATION," a word familiarly used in the United States a half century or so ago, seems again to be coming into use by politicians or political factions. Now, as then, it is urged as the right of the individual states to disregard or override a provision of the federal Constitution, then on the question of slavery, now on the question of the right of the rum power, so-called, to perpetuate itself despite the law of the land.

AFTER seventy years of rather vigorous activity, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has gone out of existence. Still, the phoenix-like emergence of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters intimates, after all, that the association was only serving a kind of apprenticeship to the real thing. Presumably it is the league that will actually do the business.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON has recently appealed against his former opponent in the Dardanelles, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, being included in the black list of war criminals. He was a clean fighter, says Sir Ian, played fair during our one brief armistice, and never, as he so easily might have done, shelled our clearing stations or hospital ships.

ALMOST anybody in high official position nowadays can get a crumb of comfort from the fact that posterity is proverbially kinder than contemporaries. What the critics of their day did for Washington and Lincoln, therefore, is at least enough to justify President Wilson in congratulating himself that he is in good company.